THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1880. NO. 200.

MISS DOLLY'S DUST.

STRANGE WHIM OF A SCHOOLGIRL.

A Beautiful Young Lady Desires to be Cremated After Death—The Theatrical Effect of a Corpse—Mr. Hartman's Return Home With Five Pounds of Ashes.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 9.—The body of Miss Dollie Hartman, of Pittsburg, was cremated to-day in Dr. LeMoyne's crematory, in this place. The funeral services were held at the residence of Mr. Hartman yesterday afternoon. The fact that the remains of the pretty young school girl were to be disposed of in an unusual way and the novelty of the manner in which the funeral was conducted attracted a very large number of persons to the house, where they were courteously treated, although Mr. Hartman did not desire so much publicity. He is an ardent follower of Swedenborg, however, and he submitted to the presence of the curious in order to give them an opportunity of witnessing the last ceremonies of his creed.

The body of Miss Hartman was so arranged as to simulate life with startling fidelity. She lay on her side on a sofa, with her head resting on a pillow. A gayly-colored afghan was thrown over the lower part of the body and the fingers of the left hand rested on its edge as though it had been drawn up by the sleeper. In the hand were two loose rosebuds. A light-blue worsted shawl was placed with studied carelessness behind the body and formed a background for the silent figure in its pure white dress of soft, fleecy material. The hair was unfastened and a stray lock lay half across the lips. The features were calm and only slightly discolored. The big blue eyes were covered by the pallid lids. She looked wonderfully pretty there in her last rest in her father's home, and the very naturalness of her appearance was most pathetic. The customary service for the dead was read by Rev. Mr. Vetterling, who made a few remarks on the life and death of her who slept before him.

This morning Mr. Hartman, and Frank Lewis and Will Hartman, his sons, with Miss Foulk and two or three friends, accompanied the remains to this place. They arrived at 11 a.m. The body, which was in an elegant mahogany casket, was placed in a hearse and driven to the little building on the hill which was first made famous by the ceremonious cremation of Baron De Palm. The family followed in carriages and soon the little party gathered in the small reception room adjoining the furnace. It was very cold outside and the wind whistled drearily around the building and blew the loose snow against the window panes. John Dye (there is fitness in names sometimes that cannot be explained), the queer, uncouth looking man who built the crematory and has had charge of it whenever it was in use, had the furnace filled with coke and the retort was brilliantly white with heat. Dye said it was just right. "It was not hot enough," he coolly added, as though speaking of roasting chestnuts, "when the Palm was burned and was too hot when Mrs. Pittman came here, but it is all right now."

The coffin was opened and the body laid upon the iron framework of the catafalque. It was then wrapped in a linen sheet dripping with alum water. The figure of the young lady was sadly wasted by disease, and it looked very slender indeed in a moist drapery. The Rev. Mr. Vetterling took a small shovelfull of ashes from the fire-place and read a few words about the severance of the spiritual, and earthly body. Then he sprinkled the ashes on the body. The iron frame was then lifted by the attendants and shoved into the long and narrow vault of the retort. The door was pushed into a rim of moist cement and screwed up tightly, and the incineration began at 11:44. For about a second there was an almost imperceptible odor as of burnt cloth. Afterward no smell whatever could be detected. Looking through the small hole in the door of the retort I saw the outline of the sheet shrink slightly and grow smaller. This lasted a few seconds only, and then, as the alum-soaked sheet was baked hard, it became stiff and immovable. I looked in six times within the next two hours, but could see no change in the appearance of the form. It was thought that it would take two hours and fifteen minutes to reduce the body. The ashes will not weigh more than four or five and a half pounds.

The family of Miss Hartman left the crematory and returned home at 3 o'clock, and on Monday or Tuesday the ashes of the dead girl will be sent to them in a small tin box. The entire cost of the cremation will not be over $35. Mr. Hartman was very much pleased with the result thus far, and says his own body shall be similarly disposed of. Mr. Harding, son-in-law of Dr. Le Moyne, and one of the trustees of the crematory, says he has over one hundred applications from persons now living for the use of the crematory, and he added that a large number of the applicants were residents of New York and vicinity.

Crime and Casualty.

LONDONDERRY, N. H., February 10.—A fearful tragedy was enacted near this place yesterday, by which Sarah, aged 33, wife of E. N. Dillingham, a respectable farmer, was the victim, and a nephew of the husband, Frank Dillingham, aged 20, was the criminal. Frank went to live with his uncle last April, and yesterday Mr. Dillingham went to Manchester, leaving his nephew at work near the house. During the afternoon William Wallace, a brother of Mrs. Dillingham, called to see his sister and found the door locked and curtains shut down. Supposing her to be asleep, he returned home. Soon after Frank called at the country store of David Burns, only about forty rods from the place of the tragedy, and called for Frank Burns, who came to the door, and young Dillingham said: "I have shot Aunt Sarah." He was immediately taken into custody by persons in and about the store who took him to Dillingham's house. Upon entering a fearful spectacle met their gaze. Mrs. Dillingham was lying on the floor in the front room on her back with several garments thrown over her head and body. Upon examination they found a rope drawn tightly around the neck; her clothing was disarranged and her face purple from the severe choking produced by the rope. A bullet wound was discovered at the base of the skull, the bullet having passed through the brain. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced the wound mortal, and death momentarily expected. Frank says he was cleaning a revolver, which was accidentally discharged, but he does not attempt to account for the rope around his aunt's neck, or for the disordered condition of her underclothing. He says he went into the woods back of the house and tried to shoot himself with the same revolver, but failed through lack of courage or some other cause, though an ugly bullet hole was made in his forehead, the ball penetrating the skull. Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of the terrible affair is a comely, modest appearing young woman, very highly respected. The conclusion can hardly be avoided that the unfortunate woman was ravished; either before or after the shooting and clubbing, and that her assailant then seeing the fearful crime he had committed, hastily fastened the door, pulled down the curtains, and retired to the forest in the rear of the house with the intention of ending his miserable existence. His wound is not thought to be fatal.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 10.—A fire broke out this morning about 4:30 o'clock in the county clerk's office, city hall building, and is still, at 10:30, burning. The entire interior of the building is consumed, leaving the massive marble walls only standing. When the dome fell in seven men were crushed, one of whom, Asahel Keeler, a member of steamer No. 6, has since died, and two or three others expected to die. No estimate of loss at this time possible, though it will exceed $100,000.

The judgment records, chattel mortgages, and the records of the proceedings of the supervisors, are destroyed. The records of deeds, and mortgages on real estate, portraits of the ex-governors, and the books and papers of the surrogate's office are saved. Both houses of the legislature adopted a resolution directing the trustees of the old capitol to provide accommodations in that building for holding of the courts, whose rooms in the city hall were destroyed.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE Hill case will probably be concluded to-day.

THE observatory of the capitol is a favorite resort for strangers who wish to see the city.

DR. ORR is known as one of the foremost educators in the country. He has managed Georgia's schools splendidly.

THE supplying of maimed confederate soldiers with arms and legs will cost at least $75,000, but nobody grumbles at such expense.

THE DARK HORSES

FOR WHOM WE WATCH AND WAIT.

An Intimation that Mr. Tilden's Infirmities Will Compel him to Seek Continued Repose in Gramercy—The Movements Between Grant and Blaine and Sherman.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In a private letter to the Albany Evening Times, a prominent and highly esteemed democrat in New York city, who is and always has been friendly to Mr. Tilden, says:

"I have become satisfied that Governor Tilden is and will be physically incapacitated to be a candidate for the presidency at the coming election. * * * You might as well talk about running Silas Wright as Governor Tilden. In brief, you may set it down as an fait accompli that Tilden is out of the race."

This information comes from a source which we are not at liberty to mention, but the veracity of the correspondent is unquestionable, and he is one of the ablest and best of the men who have sustained and adhered to Mr. Tilden.

GRANT IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Conkling has seen fit to have announced in the newspapers that he will not be considered as a candidate before the Chicago convention, but that all his influence must be considered as for General Grant. The prominent leaders of the Grant movement among southern republicans have hit upon a novel method to defeat Secretary Sherman in his effort to get the vote of the delegates from the southern states to the Chicago convention. A private circular is being sent to leading southern republicans who are not holding federal offices, recommending that the state conventions who selecting delegates instruct them to abstain from voting at the Chicago convention, giving, when they decline to vote, the reason that, as their state can not help elect the candidate, they ought not to be a prominent factor in choosing the candidate. This is done because the Grant boomers believe Sherman, with the federal patronage in the south, will be able otherwise to get the 249 votes of the southern delegates. The circular was written by Judge Lochrane, of Georgia.

COMPARISONS.

A western republican senator, who is a great friend of General Grant, recently in conversation made some comparisons between the Grant and the Hayes administrations, not very flattering to the latter. He said there had been great talk about the purification of the civil service, but neither during Grant's administration nor the administration of any other president had there been such a spectacle as was now exhibited by the principal officials of the treasury department. Secretary Sherman, he said, was using all his great influence and power as the head of the department to secure the nomination for president. Assistant Secretary Hawley was following suit in his efforts to obtain the nomination for governor of Illinois, and the commissioner of internal revenue, Mr. Raum, is availing himself of his position to further his aspirations for Judge Davis's place in the senate. The senator said this abuse of official power and patronage was becoming so flagrant that if it was not checked, republican senators would denounce it openly on the floor of the senate. It is true that Mr. Bristow, when secretary of the treasury under General Grant, did what Mr. Sherman is doing now—used his position to further his presidential ambition, but Mr. Bristow was not then in accord with General Grant, and his conduct in this respect did not meet the approval of the president. Furthermore, no one of the least political sagacity considered Mr. Bristow's efforts as more than harmless, as he was not regarded outside as even so much as a possible candidate in any contingency which might arise.

"NO, SIR."

The Washington Capital to-day says that the day after the Pennsylvania republican convention adjourned a republican senator was asked: "Do you think Sherman would be retained by Grant as secretary of the treasury?" The senator's reply was: "No, sir. No member of the present cabinet would be retained by General Grant, and Sherman least of all. Grant will not feel it his duty to shoulder the Louisiana returning board or the First national bank of New York."

FORT'S NEW BILL.

The bill of Representative Fort, the purpose of which is to place certain chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper, glass, and woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the duty on printing paper, has not yet been formally considered by the ways and means committee, and owing to previous engagements of that committee, probably will not be considered for some time to come.

Colonel Fort to-night, in speaking of the causes which induced the bill, and of its prospects, said, in substance, that his attention was first called to the matter from the fact that the increase in the price of paper was likely to result in greatly increasing the price of school books and in placing a burden upon intelligence, and believing that there should be as few obstacles placed in the road of knowledge as possible, he pronounced considering the case. While doing so, he saw the statement in the newspapers that the paper manufacturers were combining to increase the price, but he had not had any conference with newspaper publishers. He immediately examined the tariff question at the treasury and discovered that, "while many articles which enter into the manufacture of paper are on the free list, soda ash is not. He also found that a great many articles taxed for other purposes are free if used in the manufacture of paper. He was led to believe, therefore, that the paper manufacturers were using the existence of the tax on soda ash as an excuse for increasing the price of paper. He accordingly introduced a bill, of which the follwing is the text, providing for the reduction of the tariff on unsized printing paper from 20 to 5 per cent. ad valorem:

That on and after the 1st of July, A. D. 1880, all soda ash and impure carbonate of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of paper, or of glass, or of clothes, or fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, shall be admitted free of duty. That all unsized printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, exclusively, shall be subject to an import duty of 5 per centum ad valorem.

It will be noticed that Mr. Fort does not include in the bill the more costly classes of paper, fancy paper of any kind, or what are known as papers of luxury, but simply covers the regular printing paper, of which children's school books and the poor man's newspapers are made. A number of articles, such as alum, salsoda, chloride of lime, and sulphuric acid, upon which there is a small tariff, he did not include in his bill, although these articles are some of them taxed, and many of them are used in the manufacture of paper. The heaviest burden on the paper manufacturer is the duty on soda ash, which yields an annual revenue of about $500,000. Rags, grasses, jute butts, and other material entering into the manufacture of paper, although otherwise dutiable, are free under the drawback system if used to make paper.

Mr. Fort has already been visited by representatives of the tariff interests who oppose his bill. Some paper-makers, while admitting that the duty on the chemicals is the same as it was a year ago, and that the price of labor has not materially advanced, say that they will oppose by every possible means the reduction of the tariff, for the reason that they think it just that they should reap a harvest now with other receiving industries, and for that reason they have increased the price of paper.

Fort is of the opinion that, as a practical fact, the increase of the price has been arbitrarily done by the manufacturers, and is also required by any necessity of manufacture, as the essential elements of cost are practically the same. Foreign rags are not higher and are duty free, and it is very doubtful whether the laborers receive higher wages. Even the representatives of the Pennsylvania iron interests have remonstrated with Fort that he should not tinker with the tariff.

The ways and means committee has not yet formerly considered the bill, and it is not possible to forecast the fate of the measure with accuracy. But is quite probable that it will be supported by Messrs. Wood, Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton, and possibly Bunnell. Mr. Gibson, counted as a free trade man, generally, but he failed upon the sugar question, which he wants protected, and may not vote as might be expected. It is believed that Messrs. Phelps, Garfield, Kelly, Cooper, and Frye, will oppose the bill. Mr. Morrison is of opinion that the bill will pass the committee without much difficulty, and eventually the house.

The president sent the following nominations for postmasters to the senate to-day: Joshua B. Smith, Meridian, Miss.; J. W. Lee, Aberdeen, Miss.; Charles Miller, at Morgan City, La.

The house commerce committee this morning took up the Reagan inter-state commerce bill and decided by a vote of eight to seven not to report to the house. Mr. Reagan then requested the privilege of presenting an adverse report, but Representative Bliss (New York), who had voted not to report the bill, moved to reconsider that vote, and pending the consideration of his motion, the committee adjourned till Friday.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CLAIMS.

A bill was reported to-day by Senator Maxey, from the senate military committee, authorizing the secretary of war and Attorney-General Bentley to adjust and finally settle the accounts of the United States with such southern railroad companies as received property from the United States in 1865 and 1866 and have made full payment for the same on a basis which has since been changed by the United States in its final settlement with other railroad companies who held like property. The said property consists of nearly eight million dollars worth of rolling stock and railway material that had been used in operating military railroads in the south.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The vice-president laid before the senate a memorial of the mayor and council of Milwaukee for the repeal of the compulsory legal tender power of United States notes. Referred.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the New York chamber of commerce, asking for an increased appropriation for the fortifications of New York harbor. Referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Allison, of that committee, remarked that the committee had inserted an increased appropriation for that purpose in the house bill now before the senate.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the Ithaca farmer's club of Ithaca, New York, favoring the passage of the Reagan inter-state commerce bill; also the petition of a large number of citizens of Buffalo, New York, for the same.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably on the house joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the international fishery exhibition at Berlin, and it was passed.

Mr. Burnside introduced a bill which, by unanimous consent, was considered and passed, appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of transporting the body of Major-General G. W. Sykes, late of the United States army, from Fort Brown, Texas, to West Point.

Mr. Jonas (Louisiana) introduced a bill making an appropriation of $85,000 to aid in the completion of the custom house at New Orleans. Referred.

On motion of Mr Gordon, the senate proceeded to consider the motion entered some days ago by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, to reconsider its action in passing Mr. Gordon's bill for the appointment of an inter-oceanic canal committee.

Mr. Gordon explained the object of his bill and said he thought we ought to give some assurance to the distinguished citizen of Nicaragua now here, and to the capitalists whom he represented, as well as to the Nicaragua goverament, which felt deep interest in the subject; that the United States would not be backward in protecting any enterprise which would be undertaken on that isthmus. He considered it absurd to refuse to appoint a special committee on the greatest enterprise of modern times merely in order to save the salary of a clerk. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Gordon's remarks the morning hour expired. He continued to speak, however, until Mr. Edmunds rose to a privileged motion under the 64th rule and asked that the doors be closed.

Mr. McDonald demanded the regular order.

The vice-president declared the business before the senate to be Mr. Paddock's bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to ascertain and certify the amounts of land located with military warrants in certain states, and direct the secretary of the treasury to pay said states five per cent on such amounts estimated at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Among the states mentioned by the bill are Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

Mr. Edmunds spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Jones (Florida) gave notice that he would offer the following amendment to be inserted after the first section: "Provided, that the secretary of the interior shall also ascertain the quantity of public lands entered and patented under the provisions of the homestead law in the states of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana between June 21, 1866, and March 3, 1877, and that such lands shall also be subject to the provisions of this act in the same manner as the lands entered by military scrip and land warrants."

Mr. Burnside, from the committee on military affairs, submitted the minority report on the bill for the relief of General Fitz-John Porter. The senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. F. Wood (New York), chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for all evidence on file in the interior department touching the enforcement of internal revenue laws in northeast Georgia. Adopted

Mr. Conger (Michigan), from the same committee, reported back the bill for the relief of colored emigrants. Passed. It provides that all charitable contributions imported for the relief of colored persons who have emigrated from their homes to other states shall be admitted free of duty. This act to take effect immediately and to remain in force until February 1, 1881.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to settle the title to lands in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Mr. Chalmers (Mississippi), Mr. Hawley (Connecticut), Mr. White (Pennsylvania), Mr. Dunnell (Minnesota), and Mr. Conger (Michigan) spoke in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it was a bill for the relief of claimants who had been living on the government, and who now wanted to get for $20,000 the property worth $400,000. Mr. Converse (Ohio), Mr. Dunn (Arkansas) and Wright (Pennsylvania) spoke in favor of the bill, after which the previous question was seconded and the bill passed by 125 to 121.

Mr. Johnston (Virginia) introduced a bill amending section 3385 of the revised statutes. A resolution looking to the cancellation of export bonds on tobacco, snuff and cigars was referred.

Mr. Beltzhoover (Pennsylvania) introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities arising under the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Referred.

Adjourned.

Base Ball.

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GEN. HENRY V. BOYNTON is not the only union officer who has attacked Gen. Sherman's narrative of his "March to the Sea." The late Major General D. C. McCallum, father of Lieutenant Wm. R. McCallum, of the Fifth artillery, now at McPherson barracks, published a statement some time before his death, which was highly indorsed, showing that much of Gen. Sherman's success was really due to the able manner in which his railroad department was conducted—"the United States military railroads." Gen. Sherman ignored these, and Gen. McCallum asks: "Does it not seem incredible that Gen. Sherman, in his self-laudatory 'Memoirs,' did not even hint at a railroad department?"

FELTON'S FRIEND

AND THE RUMPUS HE HAS CREATED.

The Proceedings of the Late Caucus as Narrated by Mr. Stephens—The Charge Against General Gordon and How He Met it—Some Opinions of the Press.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Mr. Wm. H. Moore, Evening News, Augusta, Ga.: Dear Sir—My attention was called this morning, by a friend, to the following dispatch from this city to the Baltimore Sun, which appears in its issue of to-day. I wish you would do me the favor to publish it entire, with the comments I shall make upon it. The substance of this dispatch, I understand, has been telegraphed all over the country, by whom, or through whose instrumentality, I do not know, but leave it to the inference of an intelligent public, when I state that as I understood it, the meeting to which I was invited of the democratic members of the senate committee on census, was to be strictly private, and when I further state no persons were present except four members of the committee, with Senators Gordon and Hill, and Mr. Hammond and myself of the house. I had not myself mentioned anything that occurred in the committee to anybody outside the circle of those who were present, and had no idea that any of those parties present would act differently under the circumstances.

You may well, therefore, imagine my surprise upon reading the dispatch referred to, which is as follows:

[Here follows the dispatch to the Baltimore Sun which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION of Tuesday morning.]

On this I make two comments:

1. There was no excitement that I was aware of at the meeting of the committee with the parties referred to, on the part of any one but General Gordon. If any person whatever was looking for a "lively session" I was not a member of it, certainly had never heard of any attempt on the part of General Gordon to disprove any statement recently made in relation to the failure at the last congress of the appropriation for the Savannah river above Augusta. This dispatch contains the first intimation that I have received that General Gordon intended to get or bring forward any such proof. I was, therefore, not at all ruffled in temper on this account, as implied in the dispatch. When I see such proof you may hear from me again. I was seldom in a more placid mood of mind than I was on entering the room, in compliance with the request of the committee, to give them my views of the merits of the controversy on the confirmation of Mr. Simmons. This I intended to do, and did do, without any personal feeling on the subject.

2. During the whole meeting, which lasted over two hours, I witnessed no excitement or ill temper on the part of any one, except Gordon. After stating very clearly and briefly my views upon the objections to the confirmation of Mr. Simmons, General Gordon replied in a manner and tone which exhibited quite as much ill temper as bad manners. In my reply to him, which was not at all in the tone and manner exhibited by him, but without the least provocation now here, and to the capitalists whom he represented, as well as to the Nicaragua goverament, which felt deep interest in the subject; that the United States would not be backward in protecting any enterprise which would be undertaken on that isthmus. He considered it absurd to refuse to appoint a special committee on the greatest enterprise of modern times merely in order to save the salary of a clerk. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Gordon's remarks the morning hour expired. He continued to speak, however, until Mr. Edmunds rose to a privileged motion under the 64th rule and asked that the doors be closed.

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DIANA'S SUSPICION

AS TO HER INTENDED GROOM.

Mr. Brinley Trifles With the Tender Affections of the Ebony Diana, and Fails to Fill His Part in the Wedding—How he Fooled the two Women Financially.

From the New York Tribune by a Resident of Georgia.

"Miss Jasmin, I don' b'lieve dat nigger wants to marry me," Diana said, with a sullen visage one morning. "He ain't ast Mars Gordon yit, an' here it's mos' time for de weddin'. I ain' goin' to stan' no foolishness. He's comin' here to-night, an' I'm goin' to listen an' see ef he offers to go in de house, an' ef he don' mean business he's got to git out o' here. I never ast him to marry me; I never 'vanced no matrimonial conversation at all; an' now he's done ast me, he's got to go on or quit."

"Where do you expect to get married Diana?" I asked. "At home or at church?"

"La, Miss Jasmine, I never could stan' it to go up dat dar chu'ch aisle an' git married 'fo' all dem folks. I wants to git married here at home; leas' ways ef I marry dat nigger at all. Time he was axin Mars Gordon fo' me ef he wants me; I boun' I'll lay him out wid a poker ef I fin' he's foolin' wid me."

It seemed that he was not. About 8 that evening Diana looked in upon Gordon and me, as we sat alone by the fire, her face wreathed in smiles.

"Mr. Brinley is here an' axes de favor ob a few minute's conversation," she said.

"Diana! Diana! Did you ask him if he meant business?"

"No'm, Miss Jasmin; he offered fer to come hisse'f. Kin he come in?"

"Oh, yes, certainly," Gordon said; and as Diana shut the door he observed, "I have some curiosity to see what kind of a man she has chosen, haven't you?"

"Yes; but isn't it funny she should send him to ask you? Is that a relic of slavery?"

"I suppose so. I don't think it is at all usual, though; but Diana has her own ideas. She thinks herself safer of fair treatment if a white man is consulted. Have you never noticed how much afraid negroes are of each other?"

Before I could reply there was a tap at the door. Gordon threw me a serio-comic look, and called out, "Come in."

Diana's priestly admirer entered. He was a stout, thick-set young man, certainly not thirty years old, with a heavy jaw, a furtive eye, and a not at all winning smile. He had a close-cut mustache and whiskers, and was very well dressed in black.

"Good ebenin', Mist' Alexander; 'd ebenin', Miss' Alexander; 'd ebenin', sah," he said, bowing from the one to the other.

"Good evening, Mr. Brinley," said Gordon, with greatly politeness. "Take a chair. What can I do for you this evening?"

"Well, sah, I dunno, sah, as there's anythin' you kin do fo' me dis ebenin', sah," said the suitor, with what struck me as mingled bashfulness and effrontery; he smiled as one very well pleased with himself, but sat uneasily on a chair in the corner, and twisted his hat.

"You have been coming here to see the cook for some time, I understand," Gordon said, suggestively.

"Yes, sah. I thought as 'twas best to let you know, sah, dat I proposed to carry off your cook," replied Mr. Brinley, relieved of his embarrassment.

"To carry her off? Do you mean you are going to set up housekeeping?"

"Oh, no, sah; no, sah; such was not my meanin's. No, sah; I proposed for her to keep right on cookin' here. She say as how Miss' Alexander thinks a mighty heap o' her.'

"I do think a great deal of her," I said, "and am very anxious to have her do well if she marries. Do you want to marry her?"

"Yes, ma'am; we've bin a-talkin' roun' dat way, an' she's 'cepted of me."

"What can you do to make her any happier, if she takes you?" I inquired to draw him out.

"Well, 'm, I donno 'bout happiness," he said, phlegmatically, with the same unaltered smile.

"Isn't a pity to marry unless you do?"

"Well, 'm, I reckon we'll git on somehow."

"That is all you have to say?" demanded Gordon. "You wish to know if it's agreeable to us that you have a room in the yard, and if we are willing for you to marry our cook and stay here at night?"

"Yes, sah."

"You are away all day?"

"Yes, sah."

"Where do you work? You are a preacher, are you not?"

"No, sah; I b'longs to the Alabama conference; it's sickly whar I was, an' I cleared out an' come here 'count o' my health" (he did not look as if he had ever known a sick day). "An' I'm layin' bricks now fo' de men as built dis yer house fo' you. I was butcherin' fo' a mont' or two, but I done quit dat."

"Very well, sir; I have nothing to say against your plans, if I hear no harm of you between now and the wedding. That is all, I believe."

"I knows mos' white folks don' like to ha' colored men runnin' about deir groun's," the clerical bricklayer observed, in an obsequious way. "Seems like niggers got a car on deir fingers, like dey calls one—everythin' they touches sticks to 'em. But you won't ha' no trouble wid me, sah; I don' handle nuffin what don' b'long to me."

Not at all more favorably impressed by this declaration, Gordon regarded him critically.

"You are legally free to marry?"

"Yes, sah; yes, sah; I is!"

"Never been married?"

"No, sah; not but once, sah."

"Wife dead?"

"No, sah; she's livin', sah."

"How's that?"

"Well, sah, you see I married her when I was quite a boy, sah. She was a very han'some woman, sah, an' I was a boy, full o' nounsense an' mischief; I didn' know much 'bout her; but I married her, an' we hadn't bin married two weeks when her husban' come along an' claimed her. He was mad 'bout my marryin' her, an' tried to pick a quar'l, but I tole him I didn' know nothin' 'bout the woman; I didn' know she was his wife, an' he could take her; so he took her along wid him, an' dat was de las' of her fo' me. Dat was a long time ago. I didn' know what love was, dem days."

"Well, sir; if Diana is willing to marry you, the matter is settled," Gordon said; and our visitor took his departure.

"A villainous face," Gordon said, stirring the fire and opening the window to the mild moonlit air. "I am sorry for Diana if she marries him. You'd better advise her not to. The fellow is a rogue."

Diana was not to be advised, however. She sent by me a petition to "Mars Jedge" to perform the marriage ceremony, which was to take place in the dining room—an office which "Mars Jedge" decidedly declined, on the ground that Diana had better not marry anybody if she was to be worth having in the kitchen. The judge having refused, however, the next choice was a negro preacher, whose services were readily engaged, and I promised myself a treat in witnessing his style of "tying the knot."

The day before the set for the wedding, Diana brought me in a mass of white flounces and ribbons, and spread out before me a dress which she desired me to look at.

"Miss Jasmin, does you think dis yer dress is worth $2?" she asked.

It was a coarse white tarleton, with an immense train, and much "drapery" made over white paper cambric, with the shiny side out, and stuck all over with common white satin bows. The basque was of satin of a very cheap grade, and the neck and sleeves were finished with an intensely "showy" pattern in white blonde lace. Altogether, it was the wreck of an attempt at cheap display, and bore the marks of usage.

"Why, Diana, I thought you had agreed just to wear your best dress, and look like a sensible woman," I said. "You would look much better in that gray suit, with a collar, cuffs and some ribbons I have for you. It is more usual, too, to wear a colored dress for a second marriage."

"Miss Jasmin, I ain't never been married before, an' I don' want folks sayin', 'La, look yonder; he done married a ole woman!'"

"But I thought you said you were not going to spend your money on wedding fixings, and let your children go without new clothes."

"La, Miss Jasmin, so I did, an' I tole him so, an' he said he'd git me the finest dress, ef I'd gi' him my measure—"

"And did you?"

"No'm; t'wouldn't do, Miss Jasmin. Men can't never git over it ef you let 'em gi' you anythin'; they'll throw it up to you after you's married, how good they was to you. Huh!" with scorn. "No, ma'am. I'm gwine to git me a dress myse'f. Don' make no diffrunce 'bout de chillun. I ain' goin' to have dem 'roun' dat night; nobody ain' goin' to see deir cloes."

"They are not to see you married!"

"No'm! Why, folks'll say I's ole ef dey see dose chillun stan'in roun'. Marthy's got to take 'em off'n my hands dat night, fo' sho'."

"But you say you only want to ask six or eight people, that know you very well—isn't that all?"

"Yes'm; Brother Peter Davis an' his wife; Uncle Jerry an' his wife; Fanny Favors an' her husban'; Aunt Julie, an' Aunt Charlotte, an' Marthy, an' Wesley Jordan; dat's eight, ain' it?"

"Well, they know you've had children, and they know the children themselves."

"Tain't like seein' 'em, Miss Jasmin!"

"Poor things! They'll want some of your cake and ice-cream."

"I'll save 'em some. Miss Jasmin, would you buy dis dress?"

"I wouldn't, but I've no doubt you will."

"A white lady was married in it at the Second Baptis' church. Aunt Charlotte say; an' Aunt Charlotte's daughter bought it from her fo' $6, an' she was married in it two months ago; an' now she say I kin ha' it fo' $2; but I don't b'lieve I'll buy it; I'll git her to lemme borry it—wouldn' you, Miss Jasmin?"

"Why, she won't lend it to you if she wants to sell it."

"Yes'm, she will. Huh! Comin' to my weddin', an' eatin', an' frolickin', an' not len' me a dress to war! Yes'm, she will lemme borry it!"

And out went Diana, carrying her finery.

In the afternoon I went out to the kitchen and called Diana, gave her the keys and told her to bring eggs, sugar and so forth from the store-room, and we would make her wedding cake. I was determined to practically, as well as theoretically, encourage so moral a proceeding as matrimony."

"I'll git 'em; but it'll be your cake, not mine, Miss Jasmin," Diana said, soberly.

"What is the matter?"

"Dat nigger's goin' to fool me."

"Why do you think so?"

"He never come las' night, but I thought he'd git aroun' here to-day or to-night; but I heerd dat he was engaged to another woman, an' had done skipped de country wid some o' her money. You reckon it's so, Miss Jasmin?"

I asked for her informant, but as the news seemed to come very indirectly, advised her to suspend judgment and see if he did not appear to-night; so we mixed and made cake, and got all in readiness.

The night came, and also the day—the wedding day; afternoon, night, and still the lover came not!

Never was woman so inconsolable! Diana amazed me. She wept. She who had always vowed she did not love the man, declared now that she did; I tried to comfort her with assurances of his rascality; I congratulated her; I tried to stir her pride; all was in vain. She brought in our dinner with the air of one who serves up a solemn sacrifice, and handed the water-pitcher with tears upon her cheeks. I felt inhuman, to sit calmly and be served by her; I felt, with real compunction, a genuine alarm at remembering that we were to have company to dinner that day.

To give Diana her due, however, the "company dinner" was excellent; but a few minutes after she passed beneath the window, shawled and bonneted, looking very fierce. Late that night she came home making no excuse for her absence. When it was inquired into she coolly said that she had heard that "nigger" was in town and that she had gone to kill him, but could not find him anywhere. She was quite serious, and Gordon said that "Mr. Brinley" would keep out of her way if he were prudent.

"He was engaged to another 'oman, Miss Jasmin," she observed a week or two later; 'an' she was fool enough to git him all her money, an' he makin' 'tense (pretence) like he needed it to he'p pay fo' a house he'd done bought fo' 'em to live in. She gi'n him $30, an' sole her furniture to do

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1880

THE Florida campaign promises to be lively, if the statements of the republican papers are to be relied on; for they say that Senators Jones and Call have agreed to put all their strength in it. Senator Jones himself is to be the candidate for governor, and Senator Call's friend, Mr. Bishop, the candidate for lieutenant-governor. If the democrats carry the legislature Senator Jones will be his own successor in the senate, and Mr. Bishop will be the governor of the state. If this is the programme, the republicans have not a ghost of a chance to carry the state. Senator Jones certainly should not be driven out of the senate, and we believe the people of Florida know a good senator when they get one.

IN spite of the extortions of the paper ring the price of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, a blanket sheet, is held down to a dollar a year to clubs of twenty. Not only is the price remarkably low, but the paper itself is made up of the freshest and choicest matter, carefully edited and arranged. We offer the WEEKLY edition of THE CONSTITUTION as both the best and cheapest in the country for southern readers. We may not be able to keep the price down as low in the future as it now is, but ample notice will be given of any increase in the subscription rate. Now is emphatically the time to send in clubs, as a year's subscription will now cover what promises to be the most exciting period in American politics.

Conklingism in New York.

Mr. Conkling has already laid his hand upon the bristling mane of the fiery republican steed in New York. Just at present there is a disposition on the part of the galled charger to kick as well as bite, but a few resolute wrenches upon the bit will effectually cure this tendency, and what is now a vicious jade will subside into an ambling palfrey which any of Mr. Conkling's numerous lady friends might be induced to ride. The principal cause of the display of viciousness by the republican steed is the fact that the republicans of Albany held primary elections last Friday and elected Grant delegates to the Utica convention, which meets on the 25th. The call, it is asserted, was printed in an obscure republican paper, and the election was held at noon, so as to forestall any action on the part of those republicans who refused to vote for Cornell last fall.

It was a very neat trick, and it will be a successful one. Some of the republicans profess to be highly indignant, and they will hold a meeting to-day in Tweedle hall—(ominous name!)—where the whole matter will be discussed, and, probably, new delegates selected to represent the party at Utica. The result will be two sets of delegates from Albany, and those elected last Friday will be admitted to their seats. This sort of thing smacks strongly of the methods employed by John Sherman in the south, but it remains to be seen what the effect will be upon the party in the state at large. Our own opinion is that Albany is the only point in the state where Conkling has any doubt of his ability to control the choice of delegates, and he has made haste to forestall action, certain that he will be able to conduct the Grant delegates to their seats. While our respected contemporary, the Times, is bewailing the perilous ambition of the unhappy Mr. Sherman, it would perhaps be as well for the editor to cast his eagle eye over the programme of Mr. Conkling.

Georgia in Congress.

When the states were called for bills and resolutions on Monday of last week, there was quite an avalanche of Georgia bills. Mr. Smith led off with a bill for the relief of Henry Gee. He also introduced a bill to restore to the pension roll the name of James Buchanan, of Blakely. Mr. Buchanan was a first lieutenant of Georgia militia in the Florida Indian war of 1836, and his name was dropped from the rolls under the war act of 1862. Mr. Speer introduced a bill granting a pension to Jonathan Denton, of Towns county, who was a soldier of 1812; a bill granting a pension to Minerva Evans, of Jackson county; a bill for the relief of E. Pace, of Jackson county; a bill to place the name of Samuel Howard on the pension roll; a bill for the relief of James Evans, of Lumpkin county; a bill to grant a pension to the widow of Colonel William C. Fain, United States army; a bill for the relief of W. L. Vaughn, and a bill for the relief of John R. Nichols, Samuel S. Smith, R. R. Santler and E. J. Christy, administrator of John H. Christy, deceased. The chair announced the appointment of Mr. Felton as one of the visitors to West Point. Mr. Speer presented papers relating to the claims of James Evans, Samuel Howard, Eli Price and Mrs. Margaret S. Fain; also the petitions of J. J. Kimsey and others, citizens of White county, for a post-route from Cleveland to Smith's store; of W. H. Quillian and others, citizens of Hall county, for a post-route from Gainesville to Argo; of Daniel T. Bush and others, for a post-route from Harmony Grove via Thomas's bridge, Maye's and Ward's store to Wilmot's old store, in Banks county.

Senator Hill, on Tuesday of last week, obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill to pay Samuel I. Gustin for supplies furnished to the army of the United States. At Mr. Speer's request the bills for the relief E. Pace, James Evans and W. L. Vaughn were referred to the committee on claims instead of the committee on invalid pensions. Mr. Persons presented the petition of citizens of Carroll and Douglas counties for a post-route from Douglassville to Carrollton.

Senator Gordon obtained unanimous consent, last Wednesday, to introduce a bill to remove the political disabilities of C. Manigault Morris, of Georgia. The yeas and nays were called on a joint resolution to provide for a representation of the United States at an international fishery exhibition to be held at Berlin in April next. Messrs. Nicholls and Speer voted "aye"; Messrs. Blount, Cook, Hammond, and Persons voted "no;" Messrs. Felton, Smith and Stephens did not vote.

When a motion was made in the senate last Thursday, to adjourn until Monday, neither of the Georgia senators was present. The motion was lost. In the house Mr. Stephens presented the memorial of James Cratchett, relating to the manufacture of gas. The house was occupied in considering the revision of the rules. This tedious matter took up a good part of the time of the house during the past week. Mr. Blount was a frequent participant in the debate, and other Georgia members occasionally discussed the pending provisions of the long report on rules.

The Senate and Madison Wells's Son.

Wouldn't it be well for the democratic senate at least once in a while to set the seal of its condemnation upon the bold recklessness with which Mr. Hayes is in the habit of rewarding those who were in any way connected with the electoral frauds in Louisiana? We need not take the trouble to inquire whether Mr. Hayes's system of rewards is the result of a contract, or whether it is the outcome of an exceedingly lively gratitude. The fact that the system exists is quite sufficient as a text for either criticism or complaint. Upon more than one occasion the senate has succumbed to the resolute purpose of Mr. Hayes in this disgraceful direction, and now that he comes before that body as the intercessor of the son of J. Madison Wells, we deem it a proper occasion to invite the democrats to reflect a moment over the character of the prostitution in which they are invited to participate.

It is to be borne in mind that Madison Wells is the chief corruptionist of that corrupt gang which conspired to defraud the people of Louisiana out of their lawfully elected legislature, governor and presidential electors; that the conspiracy has been proven by confession as well as circumstance; that it was successful; and that its success resulted in defrauding the people of the country out of their lawfully-elected president. It is to be remembered, moreover, that the one single consistent policy of Mr. Hayes's administration has been to divide the federal offices in Louisiana among those who participated in the overshadowing crime that revolutionized our republican form of government by counting out the president elected by the people.

Madison Wells was made surveyor of the port at New Orleans, with two of his sons as subordinates, and all his relations have been given fat offices. His commission has expired, however, and he sought for a renewal. It is understood that Secretary Sherman, who is less shameless than even Wells himself, was in favor of sending in the name of the man whose knavery made the theft of the presidency possible; but this, it was thought, would be in the nature of a challenge to the senate, and it was finaly determined to substitute the name of Wells's son.

Now, the line must be drawn somewhere, and we beg the democrats to reflect that the country is under no obligation to assume the indebtedness of Mr. Hayes and his administration to such wretches as Wells. The people are under no obligation to carry out the contract made with the Louisiana knaves, or any one of them. It is natural that such indebtedness and such contracts should exist, but they are wholly between Mr. Hayes and those who placed him in office. If Wells and his gang demand their pay, as they have the perfect right to do, let Mr. Hayes take up subscriptions among his cabinet ministers, and in this way discharge his immoral obligations, but we submit it is a little too much to expect a democratic senate to aid him in rewarding the electoral thieves. Democratic as well as honest republican senators should reflect over these things before they vote to confirm the son of Wells as surveyor of the port of New Orleans. Let them stand up and do their duty by the people with some degree of firmness.

An Essential Reform.

THE CONSTITUTION has taken pains for the past few months to show the inequality of our tax system, and to ask for a reform in the matter. While we have technically a uniform rate of taxation, the system is really a most unequal one. It is manifest that, if a certain citizen is permitted to return his property at one-tenth of its real value, while his more honest neighbor returns his property at its full value, the last citizen pays ten times as heavy a tax in proportion on his property as the first citizen. It is no matter how rigidly the system of three mills of one per cent. is assessed—the essence of the taxation is in the assessment.

We should all think that a most horrible form of government that levied a tax of one per cent. on the real estate of one of its citizens, and of ten per cent on the real estate of his next-door neighbor. Such a government could not stand for six months. The people would rise and overturn it, and equalize the burden of taxation. But it is exactly the same thing—exactly the same in its unjust and oppressive effect—if the government knowingly permits one man to assess his property at one-tenth its value, and place this assessment on the tax books beside the assessment of his neighbor's property which is put at an honest value. We repeat, that the government that permits this, through the carelessness, favoritism or ignorance of its officials, is just as bad, just as oppressive, just as dishonest as the government that levies an enormous tax upon one class of its citizens, in order that it may impose merely a nominal tax on a favored class.

We have already shown, in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, that this abuse existed in the state of Georgia to a fearful degree. We have shown that there were vast and rich interests in the state that were worth from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 that paid taxes on less than $100,000. We have shown that there were industries that had been unusually prosperous during the past year that had without reason or explanation stripped over $1,000,000 off their assessments of the year before, the property remaining the same. We have shown that the county officials collected for the state less than $20,000 out of a certain set of license privileges, while from exactly the same set, and at precisely the same rate of license, the federal officials collected for the United States over $120,000. But these things were mere pointers that directed attention to the extraordinary affairs that lay beneath the surface. An hour's study of the various county books in the comptroller-general's office will disclose a state of affairs that is simply alarming. Mr. Robert Hardeman, one of the most efficient officers the state ever had, has paid especial attention to the investigation of this subject, and the results that he has been able to fix from his own personal knowledge of the value of properties returned is astounding. He can point out piece after piece of property returned at $100 that could not be bought for $5,000—or in the same proportion. He cited instances to the writer of pieces of property returned at $100 or $150, when the real value was $15,000. Indeed a careful survey of the books will show that the returnable values are almost purely arbitrary—depending on the conscience, or lack of it, of the property-holders.

And now we respectfully ask what subject is there that should more imperatively demand the attention of our officials? What is there that is so closely allied to the interests of the people? There is not an honest property-holder in Georgia who returns his property at its full or approximate value that is not directly and essentially interested in the matter—not one, from the humblest owner of a hovel to the millionaire. We should have an uprising of the people and a special session of the legislature if the tax rate was doubled to-morrow by a decree of the governor. And yet there are men in every county of Georgia to-day paying ten times the taxes of their neighbors and there is no outcry for remedy. It must be borne in mind too that the class of citizens who suffer most under this discrimination are the most conscientious of citizens, who make the most honest returns, and who are really the people that the government is most bound to protect. If the state cannot protect her best citizens she fails in her duty most wofully. The cities and towns are discriminated against in this matter fearfully, because the city property is usually assessed by parties outside of the ownership, who are disposed to be impartial.

We are glad to learn that Governor Colquitt has determined to have this subject investigated and the facts laid before the legislature. There is no use in saying that there is no remedy for the abuses we have written of. If there is none, then the theory of our government is a failure. We believe that the abuses can be pointed out, and that they can be remedied. When this is done we will find at least fifty millions added to the tax-books, and the taxes reduced at least one-fourth. It is not too much to hope that the tax budget can be doubled and the taxes halved, by a proper investigation of this subject. The press should take hold of the matter in earnest and push it through.

The Price of Printing Paper and the Duty of Congress.

There is one consolation which the newspapers and the public may find in the present high and increasing price of printing—namely, that in the end it will injure no one but the paper-makers themselves. It will result in compelling congress to remove the duty not only from the chemical agents used for bleaching papers, but from printing paper. Mr. Fort has introduced a bill to reduce the duty on printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, but it must be plain that if the combination of western paper makers which has thus far been engaged in putting up the price of paper persists in its purposes, the bill introduced by Mr. Fort must be revised so as to provide for the entire repeal of the duty on printing paper, soda-ash and the other chemicals used in the process of bleaching. As there is no better plan of inaugurating a crusade than by taking the bull squarely by the horns, we suggest to our contemporaries in Georgia and elsewhere to make a combined assault upon that portion of the tariff which levies an unjust tariff upon imported paper and upon the materials which our own paper-makers contend is compelling them to gradually add to the price of their product. This is a matter that vitally interests every newspaper publisher and reader in the country, and every newspaper has it in its power to bring about a most desirable result. Such a pressure can be brought to bear upon congress as that body cannot afford to resist. Let the appeals of the newspapers take the shape of a continual clamor, at least against this portion of a most absurd and unjust tariff. Let the publishers have the benefit of free paper, and let the paper-makers have the benefit of free chemicals, and competition will be at once restored to a sound and natural basis. There will be no more combinations among the paper-makers, such as that which met in Chicago last Wednesday, and there will be no more complaints from publishers. We furthermore suggest to our coutemporaries that their protests be made as promptly as possible and as continual as the circumstances warrant. The tariff upon printing paper and upon the chemicals which enter into its manufacture, so far from embodying real protection in any shape or form, is really a tax upon a public necessity, a tax upon public education. Already some of the most prominent western newspapers have been compelled to increase the price of subscriptions, and if the price of printing paper continues to increase, publishers throughout the country will be compelled to protect themselves against loss in a similar manner; so that really the tariff will amount to an unjust and unjustifiable tax upon the reading public.

At a secret meeting held in Chicago last Wednesday the western paper-makers resolved to advance the price of printing paper one-half to three-fourths of a cent a pound; and some of the members of the combination boasted that by the 1st of May they will have the price up to twelve cents, an increase of one hundred per centum in eight months. By the force of the combination these western paper-makers control the market, and they will not hesitate to carry out their threats if it is possible to do so. Publishers, therefore, who are not disposed to lend their influence to the necessity of reforming so much of the tariff as has a bearing upon the price of printing paper may take their choice of running their business at a loss or of reducing their circulation by incressing the price. The newspapers have it in their power to remedy the evil, and if they will "boom" as freely in the interests of free paper and free chemicals as they do in the interests of the politicians, they can put an end to the tariff tax in a very short time. In such a movement the newspapers would be invincible, because it needs no argument to show that they have right and justice, and the true interests of the people on their side.

The combination of western paper-makers, which met at Chicago last Wednesday for the purpose of still further increasing the price of printing paper, pretended that the increase was due to the duty on soda-ash and other chemicals used in the manufacture of white paper; but it is to be observed that there has been no increase in the duty, and it is a fact worthy of note that the increase in the price of the raw material entering into the manufacture of paper has followed, instead of preceding, the increase in the price of paper. It is to be observed, moreover—and this fact is a test of the intentions of the western ring which controls the market—that although there is a combination to increase the price of paper there is no combination to help the passage of any measure looking to the repeal of the duty on the bleaching agents of which the paper-makers complain, and which they offer as an excuse for their action in continually increasing the price of printing paper. If the makers gave evidence of the least real desire for the removal of the tariff upon the chemicals which they are compelled to use, publishers might reasonably afford to move merely for a reduction of the tariff upon printing paper, in connection with the total abolition of the duty upon the bleaching agents; but the paper-makers show no such inclination. On the contrary, they seem desirous of retaining the duty on the chemicals in order to have some excuse for bleeding the publishers and the public.

The western ring will find, however, that it has overshot the mark. It will discover that the newspapers are amply able to protect themselves in a matter involving the repeal of an unjust duty upon chemical agents and an unwise duty upon printing paper. The western combination must be brought to its senses by foreign competition. There is no longer the slightest necessity for even seeming to "protect" an interest which has just made manifest a most unmerciful aggressiveness. The paper men have their combination. It is a combination which declares its intention to put the price of printing paper to twelve cents a pound by the 1st of May. The people and the newspapers have their combination which they propose to set up against the other. For lack of a more comprehensive title it is called congress, and we think we can promise the paper combination that the congressional combination will see that justice is done. It is not a party affair. Democrats, republicans, greenbackers and independents all have an interest in removing the tariff upon bleaching chemicals and printing paper. It is a duty they owe the public. In the meantime, the newspapers all over the country should speak out in the most emphatic manner.

WHILE John Sherman is fitting out his traveling agents, he should take care to provide them with characters. There is considerable complaint in Louisiana in regard to this omission.

IT is a singular fact that whenever a crowd of republicans is gathered together everybody is disposed to hurrah for Blaine and then vote for somebody else. Fits and sunstrokes create a vast amount of sympathetic enthusiasm, but, somehow, this is as far as it ever goes. As a candidate for president, Mr. Blaine appears to have been pulled when he was too ripe. These are very sad facts, and we commend them to Billy Chandler. If they are carefully pasted inside his hat they will not interfere with the crape on the outside.

NOBODY is mentioned as a republican candidate for vice-president, and yet that party is compelled by custom to have a lone fisherman.

THE esteemed Courier-Journal seems to believe that it is under the necessity for explaining why it treated Grant kindly when he went to Louisville. This is absurd. When Sherman came to Atlanta we treated him kindly, and if Grant comes here we shall treat him the same way, and if anybody wants apologies for it, they will have to go somewhere else to get them.

ELI PERKINS says all humorists are liars. He read his own effusions over again, and then added a postscript to the effect that all liars are not humorists.

YOUR successful climber knows just where to put his toe-nails. It may be observed, in this connection, that the Burlington Hawkeye is for Grant, and if Grant won't run, it is for Conkling.

A SOCIETY man wants to explain through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION why it is that young men feel called upon to dress in the uniform of fashionable hotel waiters to attend balls and other social events. As a satisfactory explanation would fill twenty-seven columns, we must be pardoned for declining to devote so much space to a subject that can only be of interest to those who feel like fainting when they see a swallow-tail.

THE editor of the powerful New York Tribune will not commit suicide if Grant is nominated. He will support the third-term candidate most cordially. He will show how patriotic a republican editor can be when he sits down and tries.

A LADY fashion-writer says there is a surprising reaction against low-necked dresses. It must be among the men then.

IT is now stated that Colonel John Hay wrote the grand poem in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly entitled "Miles "Keogh's Horse." This is a new view of the matter. When we criticized it a few days ago we were under the impression that it was composed by the Sweet Singer of Michigan, or some other soft money poet. If Colonel Hay wrote it, it is really a fine poem—terse, vigorous and stirring.

WHITELAW REID can now sympathize politically and otherwise with our Uncle Samuel. There is a report out that he is engaged to be married.

IT's funny, but John Sherman has a mutual friend named Moulton. Moulton has been negotiating with Conkling in John's interest, but it may be stated on good authority that Moulton is not insidious enough for this sort of work.

THE queen's speech reads like it was composed by an Ohio editor.

WE are waiting to see how John Sherman will fix up the republican delegation from Georgia.

LUCK seems to favor the republicans. They have no professional John Kelly in their ranks.

A DAUGHTER of Cyrus Field married an English nobleman. It is needless to remark that if Cyrus had had no daughter he would have married the nobleman himself.

AN exchange says the fences of the United States cost $2 000,000,000. Does this include those that John Sherman and Mrs. Jenks built in various states?

IN GENERAL.

—Kansas is going to change her state motto to: Hinc illæ lachrymæ—"Hence these steers."

—There is nothing like drawing it mild. For instance, King John of Abyssinia claims to be a lineal descendant of Solomon.

—Miss Nellie Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal., who died recently, left $100,000 to a poor young man to whom she was engaged.

—In Oude and the northwest provinces of India 401,080 persons died of fever last October.

—A lady of the penniless Hungarian nobility will go out to work at sewing for less than thirty cents a day, but the parcels must be carried by a servant.

—The Pennsylvania republicans are not content with merely burying the Grant boom, they propose to put a monument over the grave. They will do this by reaffirming, in their platform, the anti-third term resolutions of 1875.

—Little Charley had his hair "bobbed" the other day, but did not like the operation of brushing. "Ma, that barber's brush made me squawk." Mother: "I did not hear any noise." Charley: "But I squawked in my thinks."

—In Maine it is said that Senator Hamlin, if he cannot get re-elected himself, wants Representative Frye chosen as his successor; but Blaine's candidate is Eugene Hale, and he is likely to have his way in the matter.

—Mr. Moett, of New York, sentenced to be hanged next month, wants to speak an hour and a half from the scaffold. We move that he be limited to five minutes, but allowed to print his full speech in the Congressional Record.—Philadelphia Record.

—Mr. Arthur Sullivan will, at the end of this month, return to London to fulfill his many professional engagements there. He is going to Ottawa the week before he sails, as Princess Louise has written to say that she and the governor general hold him to his promise to visit them, made some time ago.

—Lord Odo Russell, of England, represents his queen at Berlin. He is a little, nervous man. He has been thirty-one years in diplomatic service, and at one time was stationed in Washington for his government. He is personally a very popular man, being frank, energetic and kind—that is, good-natured and shrewd.

—Mr. J. G. Francis, the maker of many delightfully quaint and funny cat pictures in various popular periodicals, is not an artist by profession, but an amateur, doing his pencil-work in leisure moments. He is a very young man, with a keen sense of humor, and a book-keeper in a Boston business firm.

—Italia Irredenta—unredeemed Italy—is the name given by the Italian radicals to the border states of Switzerland, where Italian is spoken, and to the remaining provinces of Austria on the Adriatic. Their claim to annex these territories appears to be founded on about the same sentimental basis as the plans for the wider extension of the German fatherland.

—Grant and Sherman run neck and neck in Indiana. In twenty-three localities from which reports have been received Grant has 360 and Sherman 366. Indiana lies between Ohio and Illinois, the states from which Sherman and Grant respectively hail. Blaine, however, has more followers in Indiana, apparently, than Sherman and Grant both.

—Lawrence Barrett has been a welcome guest in the best of Boston literary society during his stay in that city. He was a guest at the regular monthly dinner of the literary club the other day, and Howells has entertained him at his home. Barrett is a most agreeable gentleman and a scholarly man; and, with all his success, is as close a student as any in his profession and as hard and conscientious a worker.

—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch comes to the conclusion that there can no longer be any reason to doubt that General Mahone, United States senator elect from that state, is in favor of forming in Virginia an electoral ticket which shall be pledged to no party and to no particular candidate for the presidency. It argues that this counts him and his adherents out of the national democratic party, and that, consequently, there can be but one set of delegates sent from Virginia to the democratic national convention.

—The London World hears that Mr. Panmure Gordon is having a Pullman car constructed for himself to run between Brighton and London. A first-rate cook is to be attached to it, and Mr. Gordon contemplates having breakfast, if not dinner, "on board" daily. For this luxury the railway company is to charge him £1,300 per annum; but then he is allowed to carry a certain number of passengers, and these will, no doubt, combine with him in dividing the expense.

—A correspondent asks the origin of the game of chess: It is undoubtedly oriental, but its date is lost in antiquity. The original game is probably 5,000 years old. Terms connected with it are found in the Sanscrit, as well as some other Asiatic languages. In the primeval Indian games the moves were nearly the same as in the present game, but it was played by four persons, and the combatants determined what piece to move by the throw of a dice. It was probably introduced into Europe by the Arabians as early as the eighth century. Some slight modifications have been made in modern times, but the game appears to have been in its most essential characters the same for two or three thousand years.

—Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis resigned from the supreme court of the United States in 1875, after having served but six years. He could not live as he desired to do and support his family on the pitiful salary of $8,000 a year then paid to the judges of our high court of appeal. The step was both wise and prudent, for in the seventeen years that elapsed between his retirement from the bench and his death he received for opinions and law arguments which were his exclusive business, $650,000, or over $38,000 per annum. Judge Curtis was the first and only judge of the supreme court of the United States to retire from that position and resume the practice of his profession.

—The dry goods interest, which is among the first to feel the effect of industrial and trade depression in its resultant enforcement of economy among the masses, is just now enjoying a degree of prosperity that fairly indexes the improved condition of the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country. Prices of all kinds of textile fabrics are steadily advancing, in sympathy with the rise in raw materials and the enhanced cost of production, and yet the demand in many cases exceeds the supply. Nearly all prominent makes of cotton and woolen goods are heavily sold in advance of production, and not a few mills running on heavy woolen goods have their entire output for the coming season under contract for future delivery.

—Ex Congressman Sheffield, now a member of the legislature of Rhode Island, has made a brave effort to correct the notorious pollution of the ballot in that state. In his recent speech in support of his bill to punish bribery at elections, he startled the house by the declaration that he could prove in a court of justice that $40,000 had been spent to secure one state office; that $45,000 had been paid for another and $40,000 for another, and not by William Sprague. It is well known that the ambition of wealth has more than once triumphed over merit in Rhode Island, but the figures circumstantially given by Mr. Sheffield must arouse the people of the little commonwealth to some efforts to prevent the annual auction of their offices.

—The republican national convention will consist of 756 delegates, and a majority only is required to nominate. Two delegates are allowed for each representative and senator in congress and two from each territory and the District of Columbia. There are 293 representatives, 76 senators, 8 territories and the district, and that number doubled makes 756. The democratic national convention consists of only 738 delegates who are entitled to vote. The District of Columbia delegates and those from territories are merely honorary; they are not permitted to vote. The rule now in force in holding democratic conventions requires a two-thirds vote to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, but it will be within the power of the coming convention to abolish it and substitute the majority rule if it sees fit. In the republican convention it will require 379 to nominate, while in the democratic—unless the rule shall be changed—it will require 492.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Grain & Produce Dealer & Commission Merchant,
15 Broad and 18 Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. W. G. McGAUGHEY, Manager COMMISSION DEPARTMENT
Liberal advancements made on all consignments, except jute shaking goods. References—Adal & Bro., and W. M. & R. J. Lowry.
50 feb5—d1w top 6 and 7th col 2dp

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

NOTICE.
That the N. Y. Store sold out by the Assignee is not
The Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 WHITEHALL STREET,
Which is open and will remain open for Bargains in Clothing for Men, Youth's and Boys. Also, a good assortment of Furnishing Goods.
For Reliable Clothing, at Bottom Prices, call at 7 Whitehall Street.
651 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2d pg

Hard Times for Newspapers.
Columbus Enquirer.
They have caused a high duty to be placed on all the chemicals that enter into its composition. They would have one on water were it possible to be obtained. They have had $5.65 a ton placed on soda, and everything else used in the manufacture, and hence they can put the product at any price they please. The import from Canada and foreign countries is virtually forbidden. All such duties should be removed. The parties have had ample time to establish themselves and should no longer be allowed to hold publishers at their mercy.

Nashville American.
For the benefit of the few makers of paper and the manufacturers of chemicals congress maintains a high tariff, which is a tax upon the hundreds of thousands of publications of all kinds and upon the reading public. However they may distribute it among them, they will each have to bear some of the burden. It is not a protection of paper-makers, for it closes the foreign field to them for the benefit of the manufacturers of chemicals and confines them entirely to the home market. There is no reason why the tariff on paper should be retained at all if the manufacturers are relieved of the burd ns on them, especially when they say they could in that case manufacture for exportation.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
There never was, in the history of newspapers, a period as distressing as this. During the war the price of print-paper was high, but the advertising patronage was far greater than it is now. The recent advance in the price of print-paper has been almost 50 per cent, with an advance in the price of type, fuel, etc. Under this pressure many newspapers have been compelled to increase the rates of advertising, reduce the expenses of publication by making smaller papers, or increase the subscription price. The Chicago Times has increased its subscription price, while the Tribune has reduced the amount of its telegraphic tolls and suspended the issue of supplements. Neither of these Chicago papers made any money before the increase in the cost of white paper, and it became absolutely necessary to do something when the cost of production increased to escape actual loss. The past six years have been severe upon newspaper publishers—advertising has been comparatively dull, while the demand for paper has increased the telegraphic tolls very greatly.

Peoria Transcript.
The manufacturers of printing paper have entered into a combination to put the price of that article up beyond what regular profits warrant. At first they alleged as a reason for the advance, the scarcity of water by which their mills were run. After a while Jupiter Pluvius opened the sluice-ways of heaven and poured down rain enough to flood all the streams on which paper-mills ever existed. Then the paper-makers' ring said it was the high price of the raw material and dominant demand for the manufacture of paper. The raw materials are rags, straw and wood. We have not learned that either of these articles have advanced in price to any alarming extent. The people are just as ragged as ever, and rags are little used in the manufacture of print paper. There was more straw raised to the square acre last year than ever before, and there has been no great destruction of American forests that we know of. As for chemicals, no such advance has occurred as to warrant the increase in the price of bite paper. Ten or twelve years ago there was just another such combination among the paper-makers. Newspaper men stood it as long as they could, and then inaugurated a movement for the repeal of the tariff on imported paper. That brought the paper-makers to their senses. We are glad to see that a similar movement is on foot now. Congressman Fort, of this state, introduced a bill into the house Monday to repeal the tariff on white paper, and we hope it will be pushed until it becomes a law. The duty on papers is wholly protective in its character. Not a pound of foreign paper is imported when American manufacturers are content with a fair living price for their products. By taking the duty off paper altogether, consumers will have a regulation that will prevent all such inordinate advances as the present. Off with the tariff!

The Cox Decision.
Rome Courier.
The supreme court of the state has affirmed the judgment of Fulton superior court in the case of Ed Cox, who was found guilty of the murder of Colonel Alston and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. We allude to this as a matter of news and for the purpose of calling attention to the concluding portion of Judge Warner's dissenting opinion, which is in the words following, to-wit:

"The defendant may or may not be guilty, but whether he is or not he was entitled to a fair, impartial trial, as provided by the constitution and laws of his country, and not believing, according to my best judgment, that he has had such a trial, there is no power on earth that can extort from me as a judicial officer a judgment affirming his conviction."

And we call attention to these words for the purpose of asking Judge Warner to expunge them, if he can, from the opinion before it becomes a part of the proceedings of the supreme court authoritatively published in the reports. The presence of these words in the opinion is calculated to breed mischief and give license to those who would destroy the confidence of the citizen in the correctness of the opinions of our court of last resort to continue their onslaughts upon this time-honored arbiter of the personal and property rights of the people and can do no good to any one. The effect of the learned judge's views upon the merits of the case is felt sufficiently by reading the body of the opinion. The result of placing the words there in so emphatic a form will, in our opinion, prove detrimental to the cause of good order and to that respect which is due to the judiciary of the state. The shyster and pettifogger, when he would weaken the faith of juries in the law of the land, will only have to refer to these words of the venerable chief justice of Georgia whose industry, learning and wisdom are indelibly marked upon Georgia's jurisprudence, and say that after forty-six years service on the bench of the state he calmly and deliberately doubted the guilt of a man so pronounced by the tribunals charged with the trial of the case—that after a life-sentence had been imposed upon a citizen by a jury of the vicinage and the court of last resort had by a majority of its members approved the finding, this venerable and respected judge doubted his guilt so far as to say 'the defendant may or may not be guilty." As a friend of the court—the whole court—we respectfully suggest to Judge Warner the propriety of expunging as surplusage the sentences we have quoted. In writing the above we have been actuated alone by a desire to deprecate the use by a justice of a court of last resort of such words as we have quoted, and by nothing else.

The Weakness of Grant.
E. V. Smalley in the New York Tribune.
After this there can be no more talk about General Grant's overwhelming popularity. In the state where he was supposed to be strongest he would have been beaten out of sight by Mr. Blaine if it had not been for the aid of Mr. Cameron's machine. And it is Mr. Cameron who has made this fact conspicuous to the whole country. If he had been satisfied to go to Chicago with an uninstructed delegation, bound out by the unit rule, he could have given General Grant just as many votes as he can now, and he could have kept from the knowledge of republicans in other states the weakness of his candidate in Pennsylvania. General Grant might still have occupied the position of a people's candidate. Now he becomes a politicians' candidate only, whose sole chances of success lies in the devotion and skill of state organizers and convention managers. This is why I say Senator Cameron made a mistake, if he really desires General Grant's nomination, in forcing the instructions through the convention.

The Unit or Boss Rule.
New York Tribune.
Of the 36 republicans in the New Jersey house of assembly 20 prefer Mr. Blaine as their presidential candidate, 10 prefer Secretary Sherman, 4 prefer General Grant and 2 prefer Washburne. Many of the Blaine and Sherman men would be personally satisfied with General Grant as a candidate, but they are convinced that his nomination would not be judicious. This canvass was taken last week, but the Grant sentiment has perceptibly weakened since the Pennsylvania convention. Some of General Grant's staunchest friends are now outspoken in their disapproval of efforts to force him to the front under the "unit rule," or boss rule, or any other rule than the freely and fairly expressed choice of the people.

Grant on Robert E. Lee.
Manchester Union.
U. S. Grant thinks Robert E. Lee was not much of a general, according to J. R. Young in his "Around the World with Grant." He "never could see in his achievements what justifies his reputation." There are a great many men in this country who say the same of Grant that the latter says of Lee.

Another Chasm to be Bridged.
Houston Telegram.
The railroad situation in south Texas grows interesting. It is safe to venture to assert that Laredo will be a railway terminus before two years, and Mexico and Texas be linked by iron ties that will bridge over the chasm left by the war of 1835 and the battle of San Jacinto.

Stabbed in the Back.
Manchester Union.
There is treason in the camp down in Maine. The Portland Advertiser calls for he nomination of Lot Morrill, of that state, for vice-president. As president and vice-president cannot both come from the same state, this is a decided stab in the back for the plumed knight.

The Coming Man.
Pittsburg Post, dem.
Ten to one are offered that Washburne will receive the republican nomination for president. He is the pet of the Germans and Grant, and as the field will be against Blaine we look upon Washburne as the coming man.

A Long Lost Document.
Chicago Times.
The president is probably wondering what in the world became of that civil-service executive A No. 1 of his. All trace of it seems to be lost in the treasury department.

Cameron's Creatures.
Philadelphia Chronicle.
What do the republicans of Pennsylvania think of themselves by this time? And most of them were born free, too.

"So Say We All."
The Holman Liver Pad Remedies have effected more cures, grown faster in public favor than all the world's treatment combined. Numbers assemble finally acknowledged, to be beyond the reach of medicine, have been cured under the mild action of these Remedies, and that too without swallowing a dose of medicine or poisonous drugs.

WHAT A PROMINENT MERCHANT SAYS.
I have less confidence in patent medicine than almost any man; that there is some virtue in the "Holman's Liver Pad," I have no doubt. I was afflicted with sciatica for six months, and tried it seems, a thousand remedies, Hot Springs, Arkansas, among the rest, and found no relief. I tried the Holman Pad, and in thirty-six hours I slept very soundly, something I had not done in six months, and I am now entirely recovered. The credit is due to the "Holman Pad."
Respectfully, R. F. MADDOX,
6 E. Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

FROM A WIDELY KNOWN LAWYER AND EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
ATLANTA, October 9, 1878.—Dear Sir: My wife has been afflicted for many years with diseases peculiar to females, and has been unable to work for a number of years, and being irregular in her diet and having no appetite, I am happy to inform you that your Pad and

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A Lumpkin man is the proprietor of a thomascat nineteen years old.

—Mr. D. Walbohun, an old citizen of Columbus, is dead.

—A little negro child was fatally burned near Rome last Saturday.

—The residence of Mr. Porter Fleming, of Summerville, near Augusta, was burned recently.

—A little boy while playing with a flat car in Columbus Sunday morning fell in front of the wheels and had his thigh crushed.

—The Middle Georgia military agricultural college has been in operation only three weeks, and has three hundred students. The legislature ought to congratulate itself.

—For the three months of October, November and December, 1879, the money order business at Milledgeville amounted to $19,032.68.

—Milledgeville wants a court house and a town hall, and the Union and Recorder proposes that the county and town unite and erect a building worthy of the history of the past and the hopes of a future.

—George Jackson, colored, was tried in Paulding superior court last week for the murder of a negro boy. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of March.

—Milledgeville wants her vast water-power utilized. Very well. The Union and Recorder has only to keep on talking about it. If it wasn't for her newspapers Georgia would be a howling wilderness. The shoals on the Oconee opposite Milledgeville would be a great temptation to capital if capital only knew about them. All that is necessary is for capitalists to inspect the wonderful water-power now running to waste.

—A dispatch from New York says that President Henry C. Murphy of the trustees of the East river bridge to-day completed the contract for the supply of southern yellow pine for the floor of the bridge. The contract goes to W. J. Hadden & Co., of Bainbridge, who agree to furnish 1,122,258 feet, board measure, of southern yellow pine, and 264,103 feet, board measure, of white oak, the former for $19.50 a thousand feet, and the latter for $24 a thousand feet. The terms are considered most favorable and the bid was much lower than that of northern bidders. The pine is for the outside bottom plank, the bottom between the tramways, the bottom track plank, the bottom planks outside the tramways, the tramways themselves, the railway stringers, fenders, spreaders and for the bridging and elevated promenade; and the oak is for the top outside plank, the carriage ways and the cross planking. The contract amounts to about $28,000.

—About the 19th of last month a man calling himself Thomas Howard made his appearance in Macon and registered at the National hotel in that city as connected with the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern railroad. Shortly afterwards it was announced in the papers that he had leased a building and purchased $500 worth of furniture for the purpose of opening a branch office of the L. & N. R. R. in Macon. He hired clerks at fat salaries and cut a considerable swath, obtaining boarding and lodging and possibly money upon his representation that he was backed by a great corporation. It transpires that he is a fraud and dead beat, and has no sort of connection with the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern railroad. Howard is about 35 or 40 years of age, sallow complexion, dark hair and whiskers, weighs about 140 pounds. He was dressed in grey clothes with brown stripe, black slouch hat and has an abundance of cheek. The Telegraph of yesterday says the man has disappeared, leaving all bills unpaid, and the police are now anxious to interview him.

—Rome Courier: Doc Kelly, a colored man, who formerly belonged to Henry Dean left this county for Kansas some months since. A few days ago Mr. Dean received a letter from him begging him to send money to pay Kelly's expenses back to his old home in Georgia. Kelly says the climate is too cold for colored people, and besides he cannot get employment at anything like reasonable prices. He says he knows many of his race in that distant state who are out of employment and in destitute circumstances. Nearly all would be glad to get back to their old homes in the south if they could.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: On Friday evening last, Messrs. J. B. and W. S. Sullivan, brothers, and the deputy sheriff of Jasper county, Ga., spent the night in this city at the Oconee house. They had in charge a man by the name of Powers, who, some time last fall committed an unprovoked murder upon the person of the brother of the above-named citizens of Barnwell county, S. C. Powers fled and crossed over into Georgia. All track of him was lost, though diligently hunted. Recently he wrote a letter to his old home in South Carolina, from Monticello, Ga., and this letter, by some means, came to the eyes of the brothers of the murdered man. They at once wrote to the sheriff of Jasper county, giving a description of Powers, and that officer quietly proceeded to bag his game. The Sullivans were notified to come on, and arrived, with the prisoner and deputy sheriff. Powers was securely handcuffed—every communicative—and occasionally wet his "whistle" from a flask by flank movement. We understand that he confessed to have been engaged in at least fifteen murders. The Sullivans believed that he told the truth, for they knew him to be a desperately bad man. The party left for South Carolina Saturday morning.

—Augusta Chronicle: Last Sunday afternoon an affair occurred on the Savannah road, near the city, which surpasses in boldness anything that we ever heard of. Some weeks since a man named John Brown, alias John Simmons, appeared near Stellaville, Jefferson county, and in a short time married a woman named Mary Tompkins, who owned a small farm in that section. The woman is very ignorant and simple, and is generally considered half-witted. She was soon induced by Brown, alias Simmons, to sell her property for the purpose of moving to Augusta. Between four and five hundred dollars were realized from the sale. Having secured the money, the two employed Mr. Edward Byne to move them to the city. The couple and their belongings came up in a wagon belonging to Mr. Byne, and the latter accompanied them in a buggy, mistrusting Simmons and fearing that he would go off with the wagon and mules. Sunday afternoon the party reached the forks of the Savannah road and old Southwestern plank road, where, it is said, Simmons forced his wife, at the muzzle of a pistol, to take a drink of whisky and finally made her drunk. A little beyond this point Simmons raised a difficulty with Mr. Byne, knocked him down, shot at him and pursued him into the convict camp. He would have still followed him but was met by one of the guards, who forced him to go back. Simmons then put his wife into Mr. Byne's buggy, got in himself and drove off. Near the guano warehouse on old South Boundary street, Simmons put his wife out and drove on, crossing the river at Sand Bar Ferry, it is said, into South Carolina and disappearing. The woman, who was very much intoxicated, was afterwards arrested by the police and carried to the city hall. All her money but five dollars was gone, and the supposition is that Simmons took that also.

—Savannah News: We learn through a gentleman from Bryan county of a terrible and brutal crime committed near Jenkinsbridge, in that county, on Monday afternoon last. He was passing the place shortly after the murder and learned some of the particulars, but not the names of the victims. Near the bridge lives a colored man with his wife and child, hard-working, inoffensive people. On Monday the man left his home to go to work in the neighborhood, his wife and child, a girl three or four years old, remaining at home. During his absence his house was visited by a negro tramp, and his wife was assaulted and killed. The supposition is that there two or more negroes with him, but there is nothing definitely known, and the nature of the crime is a mystery, as there was nothing to show that robbery was the object. On the husband's return in the evening, when he entered his house, the revolting spectacle of his wife's body lying in the fire-place, blackened and charred, presented itself. An examination showed that she had been struck on the head with a heavy blunt instrument, a hammer it is thought, which blow must have produced instant death. The villain or villains, to make their brutal work doubly sure, nearly severed the body in twain with a knife, and then threw the bleeding and mangled remains in the burning embers in the fire-place. The child was missing, but after a diligent search the dead body was found in an old well on the premises, where it had been thrown by the murderers. The agonizing cries of the afflicted negro attracted the attention of the neighbors, and the news of the fearful crime quickly spread. Squads were organized and search was made in every direction for the perpetrators of this butchery. Several parties were arrested on suspicion and every effort will be made to clear up the mystery surrounding this crime, which our informant states has created a profound sensation throughout that section of the county, which has heretofore been free from serious disorders.

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST

I BUY AND SELL

ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS

And allow interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,

on money left two or more months.

JOHN M. JAMES.

609 dec28—d3m & wky 1m head finan col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 10, 1880.

The bond and stock market is active at the following quotations:

EXCHANGE—

Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s..... 95@ 97	Atlanta 6s..... 98@100
Georgia 6s..... 106@108	Atlanta W'k's 7s.105@107
Georgia 7s..... 110@112	Atlanta City 7s..105@107
Ga. 7s gold..... 111@113	Atlanta City 8s...110@112
Georgia 8s..... 114@115	Atlanta 10s..... 114@116
So. Car. valid 6s 75@ 80	Augusta City 7s..104@106
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge 110@112	Sav. City 5s, new 77@ 80
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...110@112	Macon City..... 80@ 82
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage...100@102	Columbia City.. 72@ 75
	Ga. R. R. 6s.....103@101
	Central R. R. 7s.110
	W. & A. R. R. Lessee; 10 per cent income bonds..110@115

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R..... 86@ 88	South Wes R R. 104@105
Central R. R..... 85@ 88	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.110@112	

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 10—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.82½; short $4.8[illegible]. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.82½. Governments firm; new fives 103; four and a half per cents 108½; four per cents 105¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed irregular throughout.

N. Y. Central..... 131¼	Chicago & N.W..... 89
Erie..... 46¾	Preferred..... 102
Lake Shore..... 102½	Rock Island..... 114½
Illinois Central..... 103¾	Western Union..... 103½
Pittsburg..... 112	

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$107,418,719 Currency..... $7,211,087

LONDON, February 10—4:00 p. m. — Consols 97 15-16; Erie 49¾.

BERLIN, February 10.—Specie increase 4,840,000 marks.

PARIS, February 10—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 12½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 10, 1880.

The New York future market opened firm and higher and closed strong, having gained 12 to 15 points. Liverpool is firm and everything indicates a further advance to-morrow. Spots moved up ⅛, closing at 12¾c. Net receipts for three days amount to 58,612 bales; exports 49,417 bales; stock 994,199 bales; sales for future delivery 182,000 bales.

Liverpool closed firm with sales of 14,000 bales, of which 11,500 were American.

The local cotton future market was comparatively active and a very good trade is reported at the exchange. Spots are firm and higher with none offering. Receipts to-day amount to 243 bales, of which 121 bales were received from wagons. We quote the market as follows: Good middlings 12¾c; middlings 12⅛@12½c; low middlings 12c; good ordinary 11¾c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon.....	121
Air Line Railroad.....	40
Georgia Railroad.....	56
Central Railroad.....	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad.....	—
West Point Railroad.....	13
Total.....	243
Receipts previously.....	98,060
Total.....	98,303
Stock Sept. 1.....	249
Grand total.....	98,552

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day.....	
Shipments previously.....	85,810
Total.....	85,810
Stock on hand.....	12,742

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day.....	243
Receipts same day last year.....	3 3
Showing a decrease of.....	240
Receipts since September 1, 1879.....	98,303
Receipts same time 1878.....	77,748
Showing an increase of.....	20,585

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879.....	85,810
Shipments for same time last year.....	71,529
Showing an increase of.....	14,281

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day.....	13,370
Same day last year.....	19,147
Showing a decrease of.....	5,777
Net receipts for three days.....	58,642
Same days last year.....	77,742
Showing a decrease of.....	19,150
Net receipts since September 1, 1879.....	3,009,196
Same time last year.....	3,471,552
Showing an increase of.....	457,941

GALVESTON, February 10.—Holiday; net receipts 1,091; gross 1,341; sales 800; stock 74,179.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 185 bales; gross —; sales none; shipments 200; stock 21,178; exports coastwise 60.

BOSTON, February 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¼; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 437 bales; gross 630; sales none [illegible] 1,030.

WILMINGTON, February 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 185 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,192.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¾; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross 207 bales; sales 1,187; to spinners 991; stock 18,188.

SAVANNAH, February 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,142 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 69,685; exports to continent 1,555; coastwise 1,772.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Holiday; net receipts 3,750 bales; gross 4,378; sales 1,200; stock 351,603; exports to continent 1,895.

MOBILE, February 10.—Holiday; net receipts 848 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 68,620; exports coastwise 2,960.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—Cotton firm and held higher; middlings 12¼; net receipts 1,565 bales; shipments 2,814; sales 3,000; stock 122,747.

AUGUSTA, February 10.—Cottou firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 445 bales; shipments —; sales 75.

CHARLESTON, February 10.—Cotton strong with a moderate business; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 2,118 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 44,882; exports to Great Britain 2,810; to continent 550.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 10, 1880.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard, and CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1880.

TIME.	WHEAT.	CORN.	C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK.	LARD.
9:30	MARCH.	MARCH.	MARCH.	MARCH.	MARCH.
10:00	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
10:15	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
11:00	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
12:00	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
1:00	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
2:00	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
3:00	1.23½	39¾	6.12½	12.25	7.12½
9:30	APRIL.	APRIL.	APRIL.	APRIL.	APRIL.
10:00	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
10:15	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
11:00	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
12:00	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
1:00	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
2:00	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
3:00	1.25	40¼	6.15	12.37½	7.15
9:30	MAY.	MAY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MARCH.
10:00	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
10:15	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
11:00	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
12:00	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
1:00	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
2:00	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
3:00	1.26	40¾	6.10	12.45	7.12½
9:30	JUNE.	JUNE.	MAY.	MAY.	APRIL.
10:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
10:15	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
11:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
12:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
1:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
2:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
3:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
9:30	JULY.	JULY.	JUNE.	JUNE.	MAY.
10:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
10:15	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
11:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
12:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
1:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
2:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
3:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
9:30	AUG.	AUG.	JULY.	JULY.	JUNE.
10:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
10:15	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
11:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
12:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
1:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
2:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
3:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
9:30	SEPT.	SEPT.	AUG.	AUG.	JULY.
10:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
10:15	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
11:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
12:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
1:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
2:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
3:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
9:30	OCT.	OCT.	SEPT.	SEPT.	AUG.
10:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
10:15	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
11:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
12:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
1:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
2:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½
3:00	1.26	40¾	6.15	12.50	7.17½

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
10:34	12.35@12.36	12.35@12.36	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38
10:49	12.35@12.36	12.35@12.36	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38
11:34	12.35@12.37	12.35@12.37	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38
12:35	12.35@12.36	12.35@12.36	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38
1:20	12.35@12.36	12.35@12.36	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38
2:45	12.35@12.36	12.35@12.36	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38
3:30	12.35@12.36	12.35@12.36	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38	12.37@12.38

November—10:31 a. m., 12.46@12.47; 10:49, 12.44 @12.45; 12:35 p. m., 12.45@12.47; 2:40, 12.42@12.43.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—noon—Cotton tending upward; middling uplands 7⅜; middling Orleans 7¾; sales, estimated, 12,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 21,000; American 20,000; futures, uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 7 11-32@7¾; March and April delivery 7 11-32@7¾; April and May delivery 7⅜ @7 13-32; May and June delivery 7 13-32@7 15-32; June and July delivery 7 15-32@7½; July and August delivery 7⅝@7 17-32; September and October delivery 7¾@7 17-32; October and November delivery 7¾; November and December delivery —; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—1:30 p. m.—Sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 7 13-32; October and November delivery 7 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—2:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 7 13 32; July and August delivery 7 9-16; August and September delivery 7 19-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 7 7-16. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm and is tending upward.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 11,500 bales; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 7 11-32; May and June delivery 7¼; June and July delivery 7 17-32; November and December delivery 7 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 7 15 32 July and August delivery 7 19-32; August and september delivery 7⅞

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 7½; August and September delivery 7 19 32; November and December delivery 7⅞; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 13¾; middling Orleans 13¾; sales 1,330 bales; net receipts 1,177; gross 3,177; consolidated net receipts 12,370; exports to Great Britain 2,010; to continent 3,935.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Flour—Market very firm with upward tendency; we quote fancy $7.75; extra family $7.00; family $7.25. Wheat —Chicago—The tone of the grain market is strong. March closed at $1.23½, being 1½c higher than yesterday's close. The local wheat market is very firm at quotations: choice Tennessee $1.48@$1.52; choice Georgia $1.30@$1.34. Corn—Western markets strong and higher. There is no change in the condition of the market here and prices continue the same as yesterday: car load 50@51c. Oats—Mixed 55c. Meal—Large lots 75@76c. Grits —$4.00.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Flour strong and active; Howard street and western superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.00; family mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.00; family $6.50@$7.25; Rio brands $7.00@$7.25; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern steady; new ter ner higher and firm; southern red $1.35@$1.40; amber $1.46@$1.50; No. 1 Maryland $1.52½; No 2 western winter red spot and February $1.47; March $1.48¾@$1.48¾; April $1.49@$1.49½; May $1.49¾@$1.49¾. Corn, southern steady but very dull; western steady; southern white 58@60; yellow 58. Oats dull; southern 47@48; western white 47@48; southern mixed 46@47; Pennsylvania 47@48

CHICAGO, February 10—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.23; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.22½. Corn active, firm and higher at 39¾. Oats steady and firm at 31. At the close wheat was active, firm and higher at $1.23¾. Corn in good demand and ¼c higher. Oats firmer but not quotably higher.

NEW YORK, February 10—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $5.85@$6.40; good to choice extra $6.50@$7.75. Wheat 1@1½c better; unsettled; red $1.39@$1.49. Corn 3@4c better and rather quiet; ungraded 57½@59. Oats about ½c better and fairly active: No 3 16@47. Hops quiet and steady: yearlings 7@18.

LOUISVILLE, February 10—Flour dull; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.50@$5.50; A No. 1 $5.75@ $6.25; fancy $6.25@7.75. Wheat firmer; red, amber and white $1.25@$1.28. Corn dull and weak; white 42. Oats quiet; white 30.

ST. LOUIS, February 10—Flour a shade better; fancy $6.15; family $5 85. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.26@$1.27; No. 3 do. $1.22½ bid. Corn steady at 33½. Oats steady but show at 32½.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Flour firmer; family $5.80@$6.10; fancy $6.25@$6.75. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter $1.28. Corn dull at 39. Oats in fair demand at at 38.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Breadstuffs, large business at higher prices; new corn 5s 3d; flour 9s 9d@12s 3d; red winter wheat 10s 6d@11s 4d.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Lime—Steady: In carload lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c: less than carloads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. Coal—Cannelburlie ——, nest; Lonsdale car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("cracked"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.: marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ 250 pounds.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Hides—While there has been a general decline in other markets our merchants are still paying old prices for all purchases, though a decline is liable to take place at any time; dry flint 14@15; dry salt 12@13; green 14; wet salted 8@8½. Furs are in good demand and firm: minks, good, 25@30; otter $2.00@$4.00; beaver $1.00@$1.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Paper—Active, firm and of upward tendency: Manilla paper No. 1 9½@11c ₩ lb; No. 2 7@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 5@7c ₩ lb; wrapping 3½@5½c ₩ lb; straw 3¼@4½c ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 2@2½c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 11½@16; second-hand bags scarce.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Leather—The market is active and without quotable change; hemlock, good, 34c; hemlock G D. 30c: white oak sole 40@44c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, February 10. — Plastering Hair — Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Wool firm and in good demand; domestic fleece 43@58; pulled 30@ 38; unwashed 18@40; Texas 21@40.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Hay—Market well supplied; choice Timothy $1.35; choice mixed $1.30; prime mixed $1.25.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Wool—The market is steady with very light stocks; washed 30@35c; unwashed 25c; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Salt—Liverpool $1.80; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kanawaah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Iron Ties—The demand is very light and offerings are limited.

NEW YORK, February 10—Rosin dull at $1.45@ $1.50. Turpentine quiet and steady at 40.

ATLANTA, February 10—Bagging—Stock light; 1¾ @ 10½c.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Peas—Stock $5@30c; white $1.25.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Rye—None on market.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Wheat Bran—95c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Western markets firm and a better feeling prevails. Clear Rib Sides—Chicago open d higher and closed at a gain of 17c. The local market is steady at former quotations: 7¾@7½. Mess Pork—Chicago—March closed at all 47½, showing a gain of 27½ points; undertone good. Hog receipts 22,000. Bacon—Market quiet; sugar-cured hams 11@11½; sides 8; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard —There is no particular change in our market, though futures advanced in the leading markets west: we quote tierces, leaf, 8¾@9c: refined 9c; kegs, cans and buckets 9¼c.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00. Lard firmer at 7.05. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4; clear rib 6 40 partly cured; 6¾ fully cured; clear sides 6.65@6¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5½; clear ribs 7½; clear sides 7¾. Green meats dull and nominal; shoulders 4; sides 6@6¼; hams 7.

LOUISVILLE, February 10—Pork nominally $12.25. Lard quiet; choice to fine tierces 8¾@9c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¼@4½; clear ribs 6¼@6¾; clear sides 6¾@6¾—for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4¾@5; clear rib 7¼@7½; clear sides 8½@8¾. Sugar-cured hams 9@10¾.

CHICAGO, February 10—Pork strong and higher at $11.35@$11.40. Lard active, firm and higher at 7.05 April. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders 4; short ribs 6¾; short clear 6¾. At the close pork was strong and higher; $11.50 March. Lard strong and higher at 6¾.

BALTIMORE, February 10—Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $13.50@13.75. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 4¾@5; clear sides 6¾@7; packed, shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7¼. Bacon, sauglers 8½@8 5/4; clear rib sides 7¾@8; hams 10½@ 11¾. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

ST. LOUIS, February 10—Pork inactive; jobbing at $11.75. Lard dull; 6.80 bid. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 3.90@4.00; clear rib 6.30@6.40; clear sides 6.50@6.55. Bacon firmer; clear rib 7.75; clear sides 7.75.

NEW YORK, February 10—Pork higher and very quiet at $11.75. Middles quiet and firm; long clear 6.90; short clear 7.10, long and short clear 7. Lard stronger and fairly active at 7.25.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Lard 38s 6d. Pork 59s.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 10.—The general market continues active. Coffee—Steady at former prices; Rio 15½@19½; old government Java 29@30. Roasted Coffees — Old government Java 29@32; Rio 20@ 25; choice 25. Sugars—Steady and unchanged; standard A 10¼ @10¾; granulated 11; cut loaf 12¾@12½; powdered 11¾@12; white extra C 10; yellow 9 3/4@ 9¾. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8¾@10¾. New Orleans Syrups—Prime 50@60; choice 60@ 70. Syrup—Active; New Orleans 45@60. Teas—We quote the market steady as follows: Oolong 50@60; Japan 40@1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 20; saigon 35; cloves 20; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25. mustard, best, 40; medium 30@35. Crackers—Firm and steady: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 6½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy — 12@13c for assorted sticks. Mackerel—In good demand; No. 1 mess, half barrels, $6.00@7.00; No. 2 $5.00@$6.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles — L. W. 12½ per ₩. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in tops 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady: fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, February 10—Coffee quiet: Rio cargoes 13¾@15¾c; job lots 14@17½c. Sugars dull and weak—refining 6¾@8¾. Molasses 44¢ fair to good refining 7½@7¾; prime 7¾; refined in fair demand; standard A 9; granulated 9¼@9¾c; crushed and powdered 9¼@9¾. Molasses in fair demand: New Orleans 40@52. Rice in fair inquiry: Carolina 6¾@7¾; Rangoon 3½.

BALTIMORE, February 10—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15¼@15¾. Sugar firm; A soft 9¾.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Sugar firmer; hards 9¾@10½; New Orleans 7@9¾.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Market steady and unchanged. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@ $1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$1.75; imported $4.50@5.00; genuine brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.00; imported $5.00@$6.00; cognac distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.25@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$5.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.40@$1.25.

NEW YORK, February 10—Whisky nominal at $1.10@$1.11.

BALTIMORE, February 10—Whisky dull; $1.10½ @$1.11.

CINCINNATI, February 10—Whisky active at $1.00.

LOUISVILLE, February 10—Whisky higher at $1.05.

CHICAGO, February 10.—Whisky steady at $1.07.

ST. LOUIS, February 10—Whisky quiet at $1.07

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, February 10.—Market active and firm with a general upward tendency in all lines of cotton goods.

Sotid prints.....	7½
French, new designs.....	7½@ 8
Prints, past designs.....	7
Blue brown shirting.....	6@9
¾ brown shirting, standard.....	7½
⅞ " "	7½
4-4 " sheeting "	8½
¾ " drills "	8½
¾ bleached.....	9
⅞ "	6 @ 7
⅞ "	6 @10
4-4 "	8 @10½
6-oz. white osnaburgs.....	9½
8-oz. "	10½@11
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	10½@11
Canvas rotary.....	7½
Ticks, mattress.....	8 @11
" Feather.....	13 @18½
Yarns.....	$1.17

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, February 10.—The tone of the market continues firm, though at present fluctuations seldom take place. Quinine is marked 2c higher, and calomel is reported firmer. Glass is active, firm and higher, the discount quoted at 40@45 per cent. Indigo, best, 90@$1.10; madder 10@ 12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal $1.10@$1.25; magnesia carb.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7⅛d; in New York, 13¼c; in Atlanta, 12¾@12¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, and in northern portion falling barometer and rising temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 10, 10:21 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.28	58	64	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.41	58	73	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Cordeana	30.02	66	81	S.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.11	2	100	S. E.	Fresh	.02	Foggy.
Indianola	30.12	62	100	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.
Key West	30.22	72	88	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.26	59	94	s.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgom'r	30.28	58	87	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orlean	30.25	62	83	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.29	58	94	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.34	54	80	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 89, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., Feburary 10, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:21 a m	30.26	49	57	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:21	30 26	58	53	W	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.16	66	48	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:21	30.16	65	48	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.23	58	64	W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
10:21 "	30.24	58	64	W.	Gentle	00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.221 | Maximum ther..... .66
Mean daily ther..... 58.0 | Minimum ther..... .49
Mean daily humid. 56 0 | Total rainfall..... .09

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY
At Manfacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.

529 jan25—d1y un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.
& RETAIL } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

89 mar25, '79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable wild lands—John G. Reynolds.
Notice of Dissolution—Snead & Co.
Attention, Co tractors—Geo. W. Parrott.
Found—Daniel & Marsh.
Now is the time—J. F. Hart.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Three weddings yesterday.

—It is becoming fashionable to get married at a hotel.

—Birthday parties are becoming quite popular in Atlanta.

—Briggs is still missing. His guitar is all that is left as a keepsake.

—Atlanta is getting to have more colleges than any city in the south.

—Atlanta has one or two good detectives and about a dozen alleged detectives.

—The dust was so bad yesterday that pedestrians had to walk the streets with their eyes closed.

—Cider drinking is on the increase in Atlanta since the blue ribbon movement was commenced.

—Supernumerary Baird has been reinstated on the list of supernumeraries of the police force.

—Few city cases were made by the police yesterday, and no state arrests were recorded on the records.

—At the suggestion of THE CONSTITUTION, J. C. Kimball trusted out his water sprinklers yesterday. Kimball is a trump.

—We were shown at the street car stables yesterday, by Superintendent Peters, two new cars being built for use the coming winter.

—Yesterday there reached this city, by express from Cuba, thirty boxes of fine tomatoes. They were marked Huff & Brown, proprietors of the Markham.

—The old iron on the Ponce de Leon line is being taken up and new iron of an improved order put down. Superintendent Peters intends, as soon as he gets new iron on the entire line, to put on a dummy engine.

—The Washington Rifles will have an election of officers Monday night. The company is composed of some of the best colored men in the city, and we are glad to learn that the organization is in a prosperous condition.

—As the front door of THE CONSTITUTION office was opened yesterday, the wind blew in a small slip of paper, upon which was written the following: "One of the most talented and popular young ladies of Atlanta, leaves for New York in a few days to study for the stage." Who is she?

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. R. Joyner, jr., is on the carpet.

—W. J. Ray, of the Monroe bar, is in the city.

—David Buckofzer, of Dalton is in the city.

—J. H. Holland, of Madison, is in the city.

—J. F. Croft, of Hartwell, is visiting the city.

—J. W. Warren, of Barnesville, is in the city.

—A. J. Lane, of Macon, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—W. W. Hogg, of Cedartown, was in the city yesterday.

—J. B. Winslow, of Greenville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Wm. H. Stevens, of Gordon, was in the city yesterday.

—J. F. McCullam, of Newnan, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—E. J. Hanson, of Fort Valley, is visiting friends in the city.

—D. H. Pope and R. Hobbs, of Albany, were in the city yesterday.

—J. Dorsie Alexander, editor of the Griffin News, is visiting the city.

—G. A. Johns and G. A. Gibson, of Social Circle, were in Atlanta yesterday.

—Richard Winn, of Marietta, was in the city yesterday visiting his friends.

—Frank Miller, of the Markham, has left for a few days jollification in New Orleans.

—A. H. Hodgson, W. H. Hodgson and Mrs E. R. Hodgson, of Athens, are in the city.

—Andrew Bates has returned from Chicago with a dozen pictures of Mary Anderson.

—W. H. Head, T. D. Smith, W. B. Pye and E. B. Allen, of Forsyth, were in Atlanta yesterday.

—Miss Ida Dunn, daughter of Colonel John Dunn, of Atlanta, Ga., entered Hiwassee college last week.

—Bud Smith, the popular keeper of the Markham house billiard room, has given it some beautiful new touches.

—John L. Trimble and bride, nee Miss Mary Morris, of Dalton, are in the city visiting the family of B. B. Crew.

—Wm. RacRae, general manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad, we regret to learn, is confined to his room from an affection of the throat

—General Toombs has accepted the invitation extended to him by the students of the university of Mississippi to address them in June next. The subject of the address will be "The Duties of the Hour, and the Prospects Before Us."

John Ryan is clearing out a lot of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at extremely low prices. He is also offering a new line of Collars and Cuffs and Ruchings for the early spring trade. feb11 d1t

A BOLD THEFT.

Frequent Stealing of Cows In Atlanta.

A butcher by the name of Wm. R. Page was arrested by Captain Starnes, of the police force yesterday morning upon suspicion of having stolen a red cow, belonging to M. C. Kiser. According to the statements of a negro boy, a white man and a negro boy drove the cow away from the gate of Mr. Kiser's yard. When last seen the cow was under the control of these two persons near Page's residence. As Page is regarded by the police as a cow thief, suspicion rests upon him in that way.

Page sold two green hides to Mr. Sheek yesterday morning. One of them was seen by Mr. Kiser, who failed to identify it as the hide of his cow. The other hide has not been seen by Mr. Kiser, as it had been shipped before an inspection was practicable. Captain Starnes is of the opinion that he will be able to-day to fasten the crime on Page. At a late hour last night Page was still in the custody of Captain Starnes, who says that he will hold him until the case is thoroughly investigated.

Page says that he knows nothing about Mr. Kiser's cow, and has not seen it either yesterday or on any other day. He is of the opinion that he is being unjustly dealt with. He says that upon four different occasions he has been arrested by the police, who charged him with cow-stealing, and that each time he has been acquitted. He thinks that he will be acquitted of the crime with which he now stands charged. Page says that he intends to stand this kind of treatment no longer, and proposes to make some one suffer when he is given his liberty, which he thinks will occur to-day. With reference to the hides, which he sold Sheek, Page says that he stripped them from two of his own cattle, and that he can bring ample testimony to satisfy any one as to the truth of this statement.

This is only one of many such instances. There are complaints almost every day that cows are stolen right in the streets of Atlanta and driven to neighboring slaughter-pens where they are sold for beef. A few days ago Patrolman Mike While met a negro on Peachtree street, offering a good cow for sale for $8 He was arrested and of course the cow proved to have been stolen. Some means must be devised to stop this reckless theft of property which is so hard to protect.

In every city where there is a market, a dealer who exposes beef for sale is compelled to show the hide. This was the law in Atlanta when we were so fortunate as to have a market, but since the meat trade of the city has been scattered among a hundred little stands, it is impossible to regulate it as it should be. Some such law must, however, be enacted and enforced, as it appears to be the only way of tracing the thieves of cattle who are so busy in Atlanta. They steal all sorts of cows, fat and poor, and often sell them before the owners know they are lost. There have been so many outrages of this kind that the people are losing patience.

The Good Templars.

The public installation of Georgia lodge last night was attended by a large number of visitors. The installation ceremonies were conducted in fine style by G. W. C. T. W. A. Hansell, W. C. T. B. F. Longley in a short and pert little speech thanked the members of the order for the honor conferred closed by introducing the orator of the evening, Rev. A. G. Thomas, who for nearly an hour entertained the large audience to the profit and entertainment of all. Professor Charles Guilford, who had charge of the musical programme, was unexpectedly called from the city, the music being left in charge of his accomplished sister, who conducted it very successfully. The singing of Mr. and Miss Varnedoe was particularly good.

The result of the meeting was a dozen applications for membership to Georgia lodge.

The committee promised the audience another public meeting at an early date, of which due notice will be given.

Atlanta Grey's Hop.

Last night at the Kimball house the Atlanta Greys tendered to their friends one of the most elegant hops of the season. The company was represented by a full turn-out of its officers and men in their handsome uniforms. The ladies of Atlanta, and visiting belles who graced the ball room with their presence received from the Greys every possible courtesy and attention. The floor managers deserve especial thanks for the thorough and agreeable manner in which they did their duty. Dancing was begun about 9 o'clock and continued until the morning hours rolled around. Delightful music chimed in with the happy emotions of the evening and all passed in unbroken merriment. The Greys made many friends last night and added another laurel to the many they now enjoy.

Georgia Baptist Mission Board.

This body was in session in the mission rooms at First Baptist church in our city yesterday. The members composing it represent that interest well and are working it very successfully. The treasury is in better condition than it has been for years. About thirteen thousand dollars have been collected and disbursed through this board during the last nine months. The board is anxious to reach twenty thousand by the time the convention meets in April. The thousands of Baptists in the state are able and, if a consolidated effort were made, would raise fifty thousand dollars for the cause of missions. The motto of the board is: Let everybody give a little and give often; and in the collection let there be as little expense as possible, and in disbursing the funds keep out of debt.

The Hill Case.

The reading of the long record in the Hill case having been finished, the argument was opened before the supreme court yesterday morning by Mr. R. S. Jeffries, who made a strong and eloquent speech, in which he presented the case of the plaintiff in error. He was followed by Solicitor-General Hill, for the state. As usual, Mr. Hill was succinct, pointed and pithy. He covered his ground finely. These two speeches occupied the attention of the court the entire day. To-day the argument will be concluded by Mr. Hoke Smith for the state and General Gartrell for the plaintiff in error. There is a good attendance of interested spectators.

Off the Ladder.

The many friends of Owen C. Carroll will regret to hear of the painful accident which he met with a few days since, at his home, in this city. Mr. Carroll, while on a step-ladder, engaged in hanging some pictures, lost his balance and fell to the floor, a distance of about ten feet, injuring himself quite painfully. He has since been confined to his bed, under the treatment of a physician. Yesterday Mr. Carroll was feeling considerably better, and it is hoped that he will have sufficiently recovered in a few days to be out again.

Seeking Subscriptions.

The following committee from Forsyth, Ga., are in our city soliciting subscriptions to Monroe female college: W. H. Head, G. D. Allen, W. A. Pye and T. D. Smith. This college was recently burned, and the citizens of Forsyth are making a manly effort to rebuild it. They have on hand about four thousand dollars, and wish to raise about two thousand dollars more. Monroe female college is the second oldest female college in the United States, and before it was destroyed by fire was in a very flourishing condition. The above committee will call on our business men to-day, and we hope they will meet with su cess.

The Truth of History.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: For the sake of the truth of history I wish to correct a statement made in your paper a day or two since, relative to the invention of the cotton gin. It was not Mrs Nightingale, the daughter of General Greene, but his wife (Mrs. Greene) who made the suggestion which resulted in the addition of the comb, or rather brush, to Whitney's machine. It was Mr. E. M Nightingale, the grandson of General Greene, from whom Mr. Guerrard must have heard the story. L. G. M.

Cotton Burned.

Day before yesterday a train of flat cars loaded with cotton, on the Elberton Air-Line three and a half miles from Toccoa caught on fire. There were 25 bales on the train, and it was feared that they would all be lost. Such would have been the result but for the active and manly efforts of Mr. Jim Wilson, the conductor, whose prudence is highly commended by all who saw the accident. Eleven bales were burned and the cars damaged a little. It is supposed that the fire caught from a spark from the engine.

The Elberton Air-Line is said to be doing well. Like all the other enterprises of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line it is managed with vigor and skill.

Hymeneal.

Last evening about 8 o'clock, at No. 120 Forsyth street, Mrs. F. M. Downs was married to Mr. W. T. McDaniel, Dr. D. W Gwin, pastor of the 1st Baptist church, officiating. There were no attendants and only a few intimate friends of the couple witnessed the ceremony, which was of the most impressive character. The contracting parties are both quite popular and have many friends who wish them a long life of unbroken happiness.

Big lot of damaged Linen Handkerchiefs, very cheap, at John Ryan's. Also, a job lot of full regular-made Hose. feb11 d1t

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer for the next 30 days our entire stock of Blankets, Cloaks, Flannels, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Repellants, etc., at such prices as will be entirely satisfactory to our customers.

An Examination of these Goods will Prove our Assertion.

New line of the most beautiful EMBROIDERY ever seen in this market. in Sets of two widths of Edge and Inserting exactly to match.

NEW BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, PASSEMENTRIE, FRINGES, ETC., JUST IN.

SHOES.

Great many new Shoes of Latest Styles added to our Shoe Stock.

Carpets. Largest stock Carpets, Lace Curtains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., to be found in the State AT LOW PRICES. **Carpets.**

Call and examine our stock. You will find what you are looking for and at prices that will be satisfactory.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

287 jan14—d1y top 3d 4th and 5th col 4thp

ANOUNCEMENT.

In order to make room for our large stock of Spring Goods soon to arrive, we will, for the next 30 days, offer great bargains in Boots, Shoes and Hats. The goods are all first-class, and we mean just what we say. Call and see us.

ATKINS, McKELDIN & CO.,
No. 35 Peachtree street.

000 feb11 d1w

Solid Silver Bridal Presents,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Elgin and Waltham Watches,

IMMENSE STOCK IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS, 34 WHITEHALL ST ET

488 jan23—d1f 4th page

W. E. Mounteastle.

We call special attention to the card of this firm in another column. He is a young man with a large cash capital and paying net cash for all goods. Will have the advantage over most houses in the same business.

Frederick Paulding.

The return of Frederick Paulding to Atlanta on the 12th and 13th of March will mark an event in the present dramatic season. He will play for the benefit of the Young Men's library association, giving "Hamlet" and "Bertuccio," two performances in which he has passed the severest criticism with honor to himself. He will have full houses in Atlanta.

Oranges and Cabbage.

Mrs. S. A. Rembert, of Drayton Island, Florida, ships to this market the best oranges and cabbage we have seen. Her agents here are Messrs. W. J. Roberts & Co., who are live merchants and always keep supplied with everything good in their line.

The Colored Troops.

The various colored companies in the city seem to be flourishing. The Washington Rifles will hold an election of officers next Monday night in their armory. There are many candidates, and a lively contest is anticipated.

Bee Hives.

We call attention to the card of Mr. J. F. Hart, of Union Point, who advertises bee hives. He makes them and his experience enables him to guarantee every bit of his work. This is the reason where those interested in bee culture should prepare for it, and Mr. Hart is the man to consult. He understands the subject thoroughly.

Lent at St. Philip's.

To-day being Ash Wednesday, or the first day of Lent, there will be morning prayer with service in St. Philip's church at 10 o'clock and evening prayer this afternoon at 4:30.

There will be service in St. Luke's church at 10:30 this morning, and daily at the same hour during Lent.

The Cincinnati Southern.

Chattanooga Times.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of Saturday last, referring to the delay in the acceptance of the Cincinnati Southern road by the trustees and consequent retarding of active operations on that line, says: "It is learned that by the provisions of the law granting the last loan the trustees have no power or right to make a final settlement with Huston & Co. until they have fully completed their contract in every particular. Should they do so, they would be personally liable for their action. Thus it seems to have narrowed down to these two propositions: That the trustees will be obliged to require from Huston & Co. a complete fulfillment of their contract in the amount and quality of the work, no matter how long this may take, before they will be at liberty to accept the road or pay for it or run trains over it, or else there must be a change in the law, so that they will have the power to accept the work in its present condition." The editor then quotes the law in the case and proceeds: "The only way out this difficulty seems to be either to allow the road to stand in its present condition until Huston & Co. entirely complete their work, or else obtain the repeal of that portion of the law which refuses to allow them to close the contract until the entire work has been done according to the original contract. The trustees will have a talk with "little legislature' to-day upon this subject." The "little legislature" is the name given the Cincinnati delegation in the Ohio house and senate. It would probably require a couple of month for the contractors to finish the road under the specifications of their contract.

The Dublin Fire.

LONDON, February 10.—A dispatch from Dublin, at 12 o'clock last night, says one woman and seven men were killed and thirteen workmen and firemen seriously injured by the burning of Theater Royal yesterday. Everything in the building was consumed, including the large and costly wardrobes. The theater took fire at about one o'clock from the light in the hands of the boy who was lighting the gas. Most of the employes were at dinner at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. Manager Egerton lost his life by remaining too long in the building in his effort to arrest the flames.

DUBLIN, February 10.—The fire continued to burn in the ruins of the theatre Royal the greater part of the day, but is now completely extinguished.

The fund of the Mansion house relief committee, now amounts to £55,444.

The Rowing Race.

LONDON, February 10.—The Sportsman announces that Christopher Barras has authorized the editor of that journal to retain 50 pounds of the stakes in the Boyd-Elliott match and issue a challenge to Hanlan in behalf of the Boyd rowing race, within a stipulated time, for 200 pounds aside, the championship of England and the Sportsman's challenge trophy. Boyd will row a race with Howdon on the Tyne Saturday.

An Automatic Signal.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The light house board gives notice that an automatic signal buoy, painted with black and white perpendicular stripes, giving blasts of whistle at short intervals, has been moored off Galveston (Texas) bar in 5¾ fathoms of water, the outer bar buoy, a distance of one nautical mile, and the Galveston light ship being nearly in line.

Skipped Out.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 10.—An investigation into the accounts of the internal revenue office of the third district disclosed the fact that Cashier Captain Ashley Brown was defaulter to the amount of, as far as ascertained, $10,000. Brown, on finding that he was discovered, made his escape with $2,000 of the funds of the office. No trace of him as yet has been discovered.

The First Train.

LITTLE ROCK, February 10.—On Saturday the Monticello branch of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas railroad was completed and the first train reached Monticello to-day. The Helena & Iron Mountain railroad has also been completed to Marianno, a distance of about 25 miles from Helena.

A Spirited Debate.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 10.—An animated political discussion arose in the house to-day upon the motion of a fusion member to print, with recent decisions of the supreme court, an earlier decision made in 1868, taking different ground upon some of the questions recently at issue. After a spirited debate the motion was lost.

The Danger to Europe.

LONDON, February 10.—A Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs as follows: The Vossiche Zeitung says that danger to European peace is no longer from France, but from Russia. Germany and Austria must watch her and compel her to abide by the treaty of Berlin.

Lorillard's Horses.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 10.—Mr. P. Lorillard's b. g. Parole is first favorite in the betting for the Lincolnshire handicap which will take place at the Lincoln spring meeting on ednesday next, 17th.

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FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Afghanistan Problem—The Irish Amendment Defeated.

LONDON, February 10.—The Times has reason to believe that directions have been sent to the British minister at Teheran to inform the Persian government that her majesty's government releases Persia from the treaty engagement of 1857 by which Persia bound herself not to take possession of Herat. This is tantamount to an invitation to Persia to do the thing she is thus expressly permitted to do.

The Times adds: We seem, in effect, to have handed Herat over to Persia with a view to uniting the interests of Persia and India in opposition to Russia.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says intelligence has been received there through an unimpeachable channel to the effect that at the time General Roberts so unexpectedly found himself in the critical position before Cabul, the Russian general Abramow, governor of Samarcand, had secretly arrived at Derwaz, east of Cabul, the center of agitation. There is no longer the slightest doubt that a league has been formed in Central Asia under the auspices of Russia against the English domination. That the most prominent and influential member of the latter is the ameer of Bookkhara, whose daughter married Abdurrahaim, the Afghan pretender. It has come to the knowledge of the war office that the blue books published concerning Russia in Afghanistan and at Merv do not by any means give the last word of the transaction. It is understood that Russia is implicated to the period of Major Cavagnari's assassination, and that if the suppressed correspondence were published, it might necessitate a declaration of war against that power. It is further stated that the czar may have disavowed the acts of his agents in Central Asia, and that the suppression is due to this possibility.

Lord Hartington, liberal leader, in his remarks in the house of commons last night, said that though he did not think a large measure of emigration from Ireland necessary, there ought to be a redistribution of the population. He denied that the land act had failed and protested against the assumption that the present distress was due to it. Lord Hartington d fended himself against imputations cast on him and on the liberal party in connection with home rule and the Liverpool election, and stated that though he would not have supported Lord Ramsay's candidature for the house of commons had he declared himself a home ruler, he regarded his pledge to vote for a committee of inquiry as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which certain demands should be made.

Mr. Frank H. O'Cahan O'Donell, home rule member for Dungarvan, said the colleagues and friends of Mr. Parnell are thoroughly resolved to have an opportunity of convicting the government of their misrepresentation concerning him.

The Times, referring to a statement made yesterday respecting the union of British and Persian interests in central Asia, seems to deprecate the government's policy, and inquires what obligations it entails on England. It says we shall learn with pleasure, that permission given to Persia to occupy Herat, does not involve the guarantee of a secure posession. If England is to be liable for what may happen in the direction of Herat, there seems to be an almost endless vista of responsibility opening out more and more widely at each remove. A demonstration by Russia, which would have had little or no meaning before, might be the ground of very grave suspicion in view of its possible effect on the state of affairs at Herat.

The Times in a leading article this morning says the case that the home rulers attempted to make out against the government has broken down completely. The house of commons will doubtless declare when a decision is reached on Mr. Shaw's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's, speech that the policy of the government is to be presumed adequate till facts are produced to show its inadequacy, but a continuance of this confidence is contingent on the fulfillment of the emphatic promise which the ministry has once more given that the distress in Ireland shall not be allowed to lapse into famine.

In the house of commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, in replying to the inquiry of Lord Harrington, the liberal leader, relative to the announcement in the Times this morning regarding Persia and Herat, said that communications from Persia on the subject have been under consideration; we have not yet come to any understanding, therefore it is inconsistent with public interest to make any statement.

In the house of lords to-day Earl Granville asked whether it was true that the government had relieved Persia from her engagements relative to Herat. Lord Beaconsfield replied: There is no foundation for the statement. Steps for the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan already in many instances have been taken with success. During their progress many communications were interchanged with Persia concerning the northeastern frontier but nothing has been concluded. It would be most inconvenient and injurious to present papers on the subject now.

In the house of commons to-day notice was given of the home rule amendment to the Irish relief bill, declaring that relief on account of famine in Ireland is of imperative necessity.

Mr. Whittey, member for Liverpool, took his seat amid prolonged and vociferous cheers from conservative benches. In the resumption this evening of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Mr. Chamberlin, liberal, from Birmingham, said he should vote for the amendment and show his sympathy with the Irish who are suffering from the land system. He did not believe the government has spent £10,000 in relief—they were in no way alive to the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Shaw's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was defeated in the house of commons to-night by a vote of 216 to 66 and the address agreed to.

Mr. Bartclot, conservative for West Sussex, said: It had not been proved that a single death from starvation had taken place in Ireland. The government had done everything that was necessary. Mr Law, liberal for Londonderry county, gave the government credit for a sincere desire to alleviate the distress in Ireland, but thought it would have calmed public opinion very much had the government at an earlier period relaxed the harsh provisions of the Irish poor law. Mr. Errington, home rule member for Longford, said perhaps the government would wait till a coroner's jury returned verdicts of manslaughter against them. Mr. Shield, home rule, Oshlone, supported the amendment, but thought the main question should be dealt with on a future occasion. Mr. Ashton, conservative for Clitherlio, denied that the rents required of the Irish tenants were excessive. He recommended a withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. Denis M. O'Conor, home rule, for Sligo, said the house did not realize the real state of distress in Ireland. M. Marten, conservative, for Cambridge, declared that if the government had announced beforehand the full extent to which they were prepared to go, the most exaggerated claims would have been made on them, resulting in great waste of the public money. Mr. Collins, home rule, for Kinsale, could not join the indictment charging the government with wilful neglect. Mr. Mundello, liberal, for Sheffield, urged that the government find employment for the suffering people. He said it was unworthy of a great nation that such distress was allowed to continue while the begging box was being sent all around the world. He hoped the government would deal with the Irish people in a prompt and princely way. Mr. Rylands, liberal, for Brunley, supporting the amendment, declared himself in favor of a committee of inquiry on the subject of the home rule. Mr. Jacob Bright, liberal, Manchester, would also vote for a committee of inquiry, but he believed inquiry would show the utter impracticability of ever restoring the Irish parliament. Mr. Ashton Cross, home secretary, is said to have given a large sum for public works, and would not relieve the distressed because men from other parts of Ireland, where little or no distress prevailed, and even from England, would have utilized it, so that the distressed people on the spot would have scarcely received any benefit.

David H. Dougherty.

If you wish to know the reason,
I will tell you how 'tis done,
I always buy the best of goods and enough for every one.
Then in checking off my goods I mark the prices low,
So that when you are in shopping
You'll buy before you go.
If you wish to buy Domestics or Silks or Cashmeres fine,
I will make my motto good:
"No house so low as mine."

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92 feb8—d1f

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